

BOWEN IN DISGRACE

President Roosevelt Dismisses Him from the Diplomatic Service.

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS EXONERATED

Chief Executive, in Letter to Secretary Taft, Arraigns Late Minister to Venezuela and Pronounces His Conduct Reprehensible.

Washington, June 21.—The dismissal of Herbert W. Bowen, for some years United States minister to Venezuela, and the exoneration of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis of the allegations brought against him by Mr. Bowen are the outcome of the Loomis-Bowen controversy.



HERBERT W. BOWEN.

This disposition of the case is made by President Roosevelt in a letter addressed to Secretary Taft, approving Mr. Taft's report on his findings in the case. The president scathingly arraigns Minister Bowen, declaring that his conduct "is especially reprehensible"; that Mr. Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain company for the purpose, "in plain words, of stealing" documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis and that Mr. Bowen has evidently for many months, devoted himself "to hunting up scandal and gossip" until it became a monomania and caused him "to show complete disloyalty" to the country he represented.

The president says he had hoped to promote Mr. Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work, but that his usefulness in the diplomatic service is now at an end. The president adds that he would direct that Mr. Bowen's resignation be requested, but for his statement that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct and the dismissal is therefore ordered.

Betrayed State Secrets.

The letter quotes correspondence and testimony. The president states that it appears that Mr. Bowen while minister secured the publication of attacks on Mr. Loomis and furnished to the press documents pending before the state department for approval and that his explanation is unconvincing and shows his "entire unfitness" for the service. Even if Mr. Loomis had been guilty, says the president, Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unpardonable.

In his report Secretary Taft says that there was nothing dishonorable in the transaction in which Mr. Loomis figured, but that he was not discreet. The report says that Mr. Loomis was not justified in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes, either with a mere nominal interest or substantial interest. He holds, however, that Mr. Loomis has been "most cruelly slandered," commends him for the self-restraint with which he has met the charges and points out that Mr. Loomis' bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary to point out the moral that a minister cannot afford in the country to which he is accredited to make personal investments.

CONVENTION AT MANILA.

Federal Party Adopts Resolution Endorsing Roosevelt Policy.

Manila, June 21.—The federal convention has assembled. After a heated discussion it was resolved to place among the resolutions one advocating the policy of President Roosevelt to transform the government of the islands by permitting government by Filipinos with the assistance of Americans. The Federals believe that if this policy be followed constantly and progressively it will result in complete self-government.

The aim is ultimate independent Republican government but maintaining necessary political union with the United States. The radical wing of the party opposed a clause in the resolutions supporting Secretary Taft's policy and left the meeting.

\$56,000 FOR OHIO SURVEY.

War Department Sets Sum Aside for 9-Foot Channel Project.

Washington, June 21.—The war department has set aside \$56,000 for the survey of the Ohio river 9-foot project, and it will become available on July 1. This amount comes out of an appropriation carried in the river and harbor bill passed by congress last winter. An assistant has been provided for Lieutenant Colonel Ruffner, stationed at Cincinnati, which will enable that officer to devote a good deal of his time to the examination of that stretch of the stream below the mouth of the Big Miami river. Colonel Ruffner is the senior officer actually engaged in work on the Ohio, and the personal supervision that is given by the ranking officer will have to come to him.

That part of the river below the mouth of the Big Miami has never been surveyed. The section between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati has been surveyed so often that the bulk of the work will be done in the offices of Colonel Ruffner and Major Zinn and Sibert. Of course, some field work will have to be done there, but it will not consume much of the allowance granted by the secretary of war. It is thought the survey of the entire river can be completed in about a year, although twice that period has been allowed the engineers.

WHICH PERISHED FIRST?

Answer to This Question to Decide Disposition of Large Estate.

New York, June 21.—Upon the determination of the exact time of the death of Wallace Andrews and his wife, who were burned to death in their home in this city on April 7, 1899, depends the success or the failure of a contest for \$2,500,000, which has begun in the New York state supreme court.

Mr. Andrews' will directs that his executors organize an institution to be known as the Andrews institute for girls and it left to the institution \$2,500,000 of his \$3,000,000 estate, cutting off his relatives with \$500,000.

Under the laws of 1860, still in force, a testator leaving a wife and child cannot give more than one-half of his estate to charity, and the heirs contend that Mrs. Andrews survived her husband and therefore under the law the Andrews institute for girls can only receive \$1,500,000. Counsel for the institute contend that there is no proof that the wife survived her husband and the presumption that the woman, being the weaker physically, died first. The will already has been admitted to probate.

BRINGS HOME HIS BRIDE.

Crown Prince William Welcomed by People of Potsdam.

Potsdam, Germany, June 21.—The Crown Prince Frederick William and Crown Princess Cecilia made their public entry into Potsdam, having arrived here from Hubertuslock by a late train. Prince Eitel Frederick at the head of his company of the guards met his brother and sister-in-law at the station and escorted them to the city, which was gaily decorated.

The reception of the royal couple took the form of a warm public demonstration. Extra trains brought many visitors from Berlin and great crowds lined the streets from the railway station to the old market, where the burgomaster delivered an address of welcome. The crown prince responded briefly, thanking the people of Potsdam for their cordial welcome. The couple then proceeded to the marble palace, where they will spend the first years of their married life.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

All Cities to Be Treated Alike in Buying Canal Supplies.

Washington, June 21.—Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian canal commission has decided to place assistant purchasing agents as follows: Alfred H. Anderson at New York, S. E. Redfern at New Orleans, Major Carol A. Devol, U. S. A., at San Francisco, and F. H. Haraden at Tacoma.

Each of these agents will cover the territory in which he is located by visits to cities in the neighborhood of the city which he has headquarters.

The policy of advertising for bids "C. I. F." on the isthmus will be adhered to. Arrangements are being perfected under which advertisements will appear simultaneously in the leading newspapers in each section of the country. This method will avoid discrimination against any port or section of the country.

To Boom Seedless Apple.

Albany, June 21.—The Spencer Seedless Apple company of New England and New Jersey, formed to propagate a seedless apple in the New England states and New Jersey and to conduct a general nursery business, has been incorporated. The capital is \$300,000.

Woes of a Professional Pug.

Salt Lake City, June 21.—Billy Stiff of Chicago, who was defeated by George Gardner at Ogden, has a broken right wrist, having sustained the injury in the fourth round. Stiff has bit off the end of his tongue and is in great pain.

Irving Signs Contract.

London, June 21.—A contract between Charles Frohman and Sir Henry Irving for a 14-weeks tour of the latter in the United States, beginning in January, has been signed.

TRIED TO SINK SHIP

Treacherous Russian Prisoners Mutiny After Having Surrendered to Japs.

SUBDUED BY THEIR CAPTORS

Japanese Prize Crew on Captured Battleship Orel Have Thrilling All-Night Fight With Enemy, but as Usual Came Off Victorious.

Victoria, B. C., June 21.—The steamer Empress of China brings an account of the experience of the Japanese prize crew on board the captured Russian battleship Orel, in taking the captured ship from the scene of battle to Japan. Officers and men of the battleship Asahi and the cruiser Kasuga, although they had fought for two days and two nights without sleep, were placed on the sinking and shot-ridden battleship, with a mutinous crew endeavoring continually to obstruct navigation of the prize and if possible to destroy it.

Half of the Russian crew was transferred to the Asahi and the Kasuga, but the remainder outnumbered the Japanese placed on board. Lieutenant Nakagawa, in charge, at once ordered the Japanese marines with loaded rifles to stand over the Russian sailors herded forward and bluejackets were placed at other points to guard the ship.

When night came a Russian seaman dropped an anchor pin into the electric dynamo, wrecking it, and causing all the lights to be extinguished. Great excitement followed, during which the Russians opened the sea valves. Water flowed in, causing the ship to list to port. Several tried to jump into the sea, thinking the Orel was about to capsize.

Tried to Rush the Guards.

Under cover of darkness a party of Russians tried to rush the guards, who fired several times into the thick on-rushing crowd and then used bayonets and clubbed rifles. The mutiny was finally beaten down and at daylight the Asahi and the cruiser Asama came to act as escorts. These escorts cowed the mutineers, already frightened by threats of summary execution if another threatening move was made.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The only hope for an armistice pending the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries seems to rest with President Roosevelt, and even that is considered slender. So far as is known the president has not taken a positive step in this direction. The impression here continues strong that Japan only with great reluctance could be induced to forego the advantages of her strategic position, which, despite the tone of the official advices from the front, is regarded as being altogether favorable to Field Marshal Oyama, and agree to a suspension of hostilities for at least six weeks, during which time thousands of reinforcements would reach General Linevitch and Vladivostok would be strengthened with munitions and supplies to withstand a siege.

Oyama Not Ready for Armistice.

Indeed it is suggested that Japan deliberately planned to postpone the meeting long enough to give Oyama a chance to administer to the Russians a fresh defeat on land in order to rob the war party in Russia of their last card and facilitate acquiescence to her terms. Considering the situation, therefore, President Roosevelt's triumph will be all the greater if he could now succeed in crowning his work by an agreement which would at least prevent another bloody battle pending the show of hands at Washington.

Tokio, June 21.—Discussion of the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries continues through Washington with indications of an early completion of the debate. There has been a series of conferences between the elder statesmen and the cabinet to consider the conditions and discuss the selection of plenipotentiaries. It is thought to be possible to complete the details, appoint the plenipotentiaries and organize a staff of assistants in time for them to sail on the steamer Empress of India June 30.

In the meantime military activities will continue. Important developments in various directions are expected speedily.

Want to See Another Battle.

London, June 21.—Undoubtedly the people of England would like to see a general battle in Manchuria before an armistice is declared, since it is felt certain that Field Marshal Oyama would score another victory. With overwhelming forces at his command it is felt that Oyama is in a position to deliver a crushing defeat to General Linevitch.

The recent movements of British cruisers in the far east are taken to mean that the admiralty has again undertaken to notify the Russian cruisers of Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's instruction that there is to be no further sinking of neutral ships. At any rate, ship owners are much relieved.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph from Tokio sends the following: "The Japanese are continuing their victorious advance in Manchuria. The

Russians have been completely outflanked on both wings and now of Japanese victories may be expected shortly. The Japanese have considerably over half a million in the field. Their preliminary operations began as far back as May 30.

BOYS TRY BLACKMAIL.

Demand \$10,000 of Columbus Dealer, Making Dire Threats.

Columbus, O., June 21.—"We want \$10,000 or we will burn your property. Leave it on Broad street, between the railroad and Alum creek. We need the money," are the salient points in a letter received by Dr. S. B. Hartman, the millionaire of this city, several days ago.

While Dr. Hartman treated the letter lightly, the police department, as a precaution, detailed Detectives Glenn and Hamer on the case, which, it is supposed, was to have been pulled off Sunday evening. At that time, however, the detectives felt certain they had a clew, but gave up the chase. The department is now of the opinion that the epistle was written by some boys who loaf about the vicinity where the amount they decided was to be placed, for ever since the detectives have been working on the case not a person that would arouse the least suspicion has visited the section save one, and he proved himself so clear that he was a lowed to go.

Dr. Hartman's friends are of the opinion that some practical joker is at large or that some boy, as it is written in a childish hand, was actuated to try and raise "easy money" through his knowledge gained by reading dime novels. The police believe the author of the letter and the one received by August Wehrle of Newark may be the same person.

HANDS OFF EQUITABLE.

New York Legislature Receives Orders from Its Masters.

Albany, N. Y., June 21.—At a conference between Governor Higgins, B. B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican state committee; Speaker S. Fred Nixon, Senator Maibay and Senator Raines, leader of the majority in the upper house, it was decided to keep the Equitable scandal out of the extra session of the legislature which meets at noon today. The work of the extra session will be confined to the trial of Judge Warren B. Hooker of the supreme court.

In announcing the result of the conference Governor Higgins, however, permitted the inference to be drawn that if the public demands legislation after the Hendricks report has been published, he will permit the legislature to act.

BEATING THE HIGH MARK.

Projected New York Skyscraper to Overtop Washington Monument.

New York, June 21.—New York is soon to have the tallest building in the world. Plans for its construction are now under consideration by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, whose home office building is already one of the largest and quite the most magnificent in the metropolis. When the present plans are carried out, it will exceed all other business edifices in every dimension.

Architects are working on plans for an edifice 70 feet square and about 550 feet in height. This would be taller than any of the world's other tall structures, the Washington monument coming second, 555 feet in height.

WILL POWER WEAKENED.

Doctor's Testimony Concerning Mrs. Hoyt in Tiffin Will Case.

Tiffin, O., June 21.—In the Hoyt will case a deposition was read from Dr. William Pok of New York city, saying that Mrs. Hoyt was embittered at being childless. The deposition says that she admitted to him that her will power was passing away and that she had resorted to the use of drugs to produce sleep.

Miss Caille Mosier testified that she visited Mrs. Hoyt in New York and that the dog "Bobbie" was given a place at the table and furnished with a white napkin and compelled to eat food distasteful to him, because, as Mrs. Hoyt explained, it was good for him.

Mania from a Scratch.

Columbus, O., June 21.—As the result of a small scratch, which eventually brought about an attack of erysipelas, Charles Williams of this city has been sent to the Columbus state hospital to be treated for acute mania, caused by intense sufferings from the ailment.

Chauncey D. Hogg Found Dead.

Staubenville, O., June 21.—Chauncey D. Hogg, an oil operator of Cardz, was found dead in bed at the Imperial hotel. Heart disease is ascribed as the cause. The deceased was a son of State Senator Charles M. Hogg and was 38 years of age.

Railroad Men Subpoenaed.

Chicago, June 21.—Railroad rebates, the relationship between the railroads and the packing industries, and questions concerning icing charges are to be reopened by the federal grand jury which is investigating the beef packing industries. Eight members of traffic departments of as many railroads were served with subpoenas and the first of these witnesses will probably be heard today.

BANKS LOSE MILLION

Forgeries of Deceased Philadelphia Financier Are Brought to Light.

RAISED STOCK CERTIFICATES

Borrowed Large Sums on Security Which Was Largely Fictitious—Discovery Made in Settling of Estate Discloses Sensational Situation.

Philadelphia, June 21.—One of the most sensational cases of forgery that has ever been brought to light in this city was disclosed when it was announced that certificates calling for small numbers of shares of stock had been fraudulently raised to hundreds of shares, causing a loss to banks of this city of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

The forgery involves the name of Benjamin H. Gaskill, who died four weeks ago. Gaskill was the sole member of the banking and brokerage firm of Benjamin H. Gaskill & Co. His credit was considered gilt edged. At the time of his death he was believed to be worth about half a million.

A patron of the firm bought from the estate 100 shares of Philadelphia Traction company stock and 100 shares of stock of the steel corporation. He turned his account over to E. C. Miller & Co., which firm sent the 100 shares of traction stock to the Philadelphia Traction company's office to have the transfer recorded. The certificate did not agree with the company's books and an investigation showed that the certificate had been raised from six shares to 100. The discovery was reported to E. C. Miller & Co., which firm immediately notified the stock exchange, of which Gaskill was a member, which in turn sent out notices to its members not to receive stock certificates from the Gaskill estate.

A Surprising State of Affairs.

A further investigation brought to light a surprising state of affairs. It was found that Gaskill had credited himself on his own books with 6,000 shares of Philadelphia Traction stock, valued at approximately \$600,000, while the traction company's books showed he had only 400 shares. It was also discovered that he had raised stock certificates of the United Railways of New Jersey from two to 200, and the certificates of the Frankford and Southwark Street Railway company of this city from two to 20. The latter stock is worth \$450 a share.

Gaskill kept two accounts—one recording the transactions of his customers, which was correct, and another giving his own transactions. His books showed that he was losing from \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year in his business. His method of operation was to obtain certificates of gilt edged securities calling for one, two, three or some other small number of shares, raise the figures and give them as securities for large loans. At least six banks and trust companies of this city admit holding fraudulent securities for large loans. Not one of the institutions will make public the amount of money they advanced, but a financier who has been making an investigation said that the amount of money loaned on the raised certificates will aggregate between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. It is believed that very little will be recovered from the estate.

Gaskill was about 41 years of age when he died, and was a high liver. He was a member of the Manufacturers' and other clubs. The administrators of the estate, Lincoln L. Eyre and George M. Wagner, have retained John G. Johnson to protect the interests of the estate. Gaskill left a wife, to whom the stock exchange a few days ago paid \$5,000 as life insurance. His seat on the stock exchange is valued at \$15,000.

Democratic Politician Drops Dead.

Chicago, June 21.—S. P. Sheerin, formerly secretary of the Democratic national committee, dropped dead on the floor of the convention hall at the Auditorium while delivering an address before the delegates to the convention of the National Interstate Independent Telephone association.

Damaging Floods in Ohio.

Columbus, O., June 21.—Continued rains have flooded many fields throughout Central Ohio and corn has been badly damaged. Wheat in many places is reported to be ruined. At Spencerville 50 or more oil well rigs were blown down and a number of houses and barns were wrecked by the wind and lightning.

Wanted to Die the Quickest Way.

Nashville, June 21.—Simon Ford, a negro, who assaulted a white woman near Riverside, has been taken from jail at Hohenwald, Tenn., by a mob of 50 men and shot to death. He was hauled to the scene of his crime, about 10 miles, suffering from his wounds. He asked to be killed the quickest way and did not plead for his life.

Old Quarrel Fatal to Two Men.

Berier, Mo., June 21.—John Plummer shot and instantly killed L. Dale, assistant mine foreman, after renewing an old quarrel. Plummer, upon refusing to surrender, was fatally wounded by a posse.

ASHAMED OF VERMONT.

Vigorous Protest Made Against Naming of Mrs. Rogers.

St. Joseph, Mich., June 21.—Capt. Lloyd Clark of the United States army station here, a brother of Adm. Clark, U. S. N., who commanded the battleship Oregon during the battle of Santiago and when the battleship made the famous voyage from Panama to the joint Admiral Schley's bay, has sent the following telegram Governor Bell of Vermont, protesting against the hanging of Mrs. I. Rogers:

"Vermont is again threatened with the horrible disgrace of 22 years ago. The reputation and honor of the Green Mountains is in your hands, and every true Vermonter laments in that highest justice that the sister of mercy. Should this poor weak woman meet her doom on Friday, in a state where my brother has been so greatly honored, please face his portrait to the wall. Every real Vermonter would hang his head in shame before the world. Have the mercy of the Master, and may that peace of the brave merciful be always yours."

"LLOYD AND ALICE CLARK."

After the battle of Santiago the Vermont legislature voted an appropriation to have a portrait of Captain Clark placed on the capitol walls. It is with his brother's consent that Captain Lloyd Clark makes this request. He declares he has made provision to see that it is carried out.

CUBA'S HERO BURIED.

Demonstrations in His Honor Border on the Ludicrous.

Havana, June 21.—The body of General Maximo Gomez was interred last evening after a funeral so replete with demonstrations in honor of the dead general as to lead in several instances to scenes of disorder. The most serious trouble occurred while the great procession was passing Central park, when some reckless young Cubans rushed toward the field gun caisson on which the general's remains were borne, demanding permission to carry the body. They were thrust back and then a bigger crowd rushed forward and swayed back and forth across the broad street, temporarily disorganizing the procession.

At the cemetery there was considerable disorder. The bulk of the great crowd was restrained from passing through the cemetery gates until the arrival of the procession, and this resulted in much crowding and pushing and in several sharp charges by mounted police with no worse result than some bruised heads. The arrival of big forces of rural guards soon resulted in the restoration of order and the burial of the remains of General Gomez was accomplished just before sunset in the presence of a great but quiet and reverent multitude.

Morton Accepts Resignations.

New York, June 21.—Paul Morton, chairman of the Equitable directors, has announced that he has accepted the resignation of James W. Alexander as president and James Hazen Hyde as first vice president. He said he has not acted on the other resignations yet.

Roosevelt Goes to Massachusetts.

Washington, June 21.—President Roosevelt left here at 9 o'clock last night for Massachusetts to attend the commencement exercises of Clark university at Worcester, and Williams college at Williamstown.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, June 20.—Wet weather in the northwest induced active buying by shorts in the wheat pit here today. A report that France will be a heavy importer of American wheat augmented the demand. The market closed practically at the highest point of the day, with July up 1 1/4 @ 1 1/4. Corn is up 1 1/4. Oats show a gain of 1/4. Closing quotations: Wheat, July, 59 1/4; corn, July, 54 1/4; oats, July, 31 1/4.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—JUNE 20.

Corn—Yellow, 60 1/4 @ 61; high mixed, 58 1/4 @ 59; yellow ear, 61 1/4 @ 62.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35 1/4 @ 36; No. 3, 35 1/4 @ 35 1/2; No. 4, 34 1/2 @ 34 3/4.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, 11.25 @ 11.75; No. 2, \$9.75 @ 10; No. 1 clover, \$9.25 @ 9.50; No. 1 mixed, \$9.50 @ 9.75; loose from wagon, \$14 @ 16.

Eggs—Selected, 17 1/2 @ 18.

Butter—Prims, 23 1/2 @ 23 3/4; tubs, 22 1/2 @ 23; dairy, 14 @ 15.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2; Ohio cream, 10 @ 10 1/4; Limburger, new, 12 1/2 @ 13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.75 @ 6; green, coarse and rough fat steers, \$4 @ 4.75; fat smooth dry fed, light steers, \$4 @ 4.65; choice milk cows, \$30 @ 45; medium to good milk cows, \$15 @ 30; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.75 @ 4.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$4 @ 4.25; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to choice stockers, \$2.50 @ 3.75.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$5.50 @ 7; veals, fair to good, \$5 @ 6; heavy and thin calves, \$4 @ 5.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.55 @ 6.60; medium weights, \$5.55 @ 5.60; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.55 @ 5.60; good light Yorkers, \$5.55 @ 5.60; pigs, good to prime, \$5.55 @ 5.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$4.50 @ 5.10; good to choice, mixed, \$4.00 @ 4.50; fair to good, mixed, \$3.50 @ 4.00; culls and common, \$1.50 @ 3.00; mixed lambs, \$3 @ 4; spring lambs, \$4 @ 7.

PAUL MORTON AND THOMAS F. RYAN

Personal Side of Leading
Figures in the Reorgan-
ization of the Equi-
table Society.

Simple Tastes, Strenuous In-
deavors, Accomplishments and Alert-
ness to Business Opportunities
Is the Life Assurance
Association's New
Chairman.

A Man of Remarkable Energy, Whose
Friends Say He Is "a Hog For Work."
How He Rose From Office Boy
to Vice President of a Great
Railroad—Character-
istics of Thomas
F. Ryan.

By C. B. ETHERINGTON

IN the reorganization of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance society the two men chiefly concerned are Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, and Thomas F. Ryan, the New York street railway magnate, the former by his appointment as chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life and the latter as the head of a syndicate in control of the Equitable through purchase from James Hazen Hyde of the stock held

Boyish pranks back in the sixties nearly deprived the United States of a future cabinet minister and the Equitable of its new head. One day Joy Morton, older brother of Paul, started to "play doctor" and "get square" with the world for some "bitter doses" that had been poured down his boyish throat. He chose Paul for his patient, produced a bottle from the family medicine kit, donned his father's hat and spectacles and entered the room where the patient had been put to bed. After this professional visit Paul was discovered to be unconscious. When Joy was questioned about the day's doings, it transpired that he had given his brother laudanum, and only through the real family doctor's heroic work was Paul's life saved.

Vigorous in Mind and Brimful of Energy.

Paul attended school until he was nearly sixteen, and then, in 1872, he became an office boy in the Burlington and Missouri River railroad's land office at Burlington, Ia., at \$16 a month. Vigorous in mind and body and brimful of energy, he achieved his career by a combination of industry and native keenness. This advancement was steady and rapid in western railroad work, and in 1896 he was installed as vice president of the Santa Fe railroad system and took charge of its entire traffic. This position he held until he became secretary of the navy last June.

Always eager, alert and intelligent, Morton never lost a business opportunity for himself or the corporation which he served. In this connection a characteristic story is related of the manner in which he became general freight agent of the Burlington road. At that time he was a bureau chief in the general offices of the company, and, together with other bureau chiefs, he was summoned one day into the general manager's office and informed that the general freight agent had resigned. Suggestions as to the choice of a successor were asked for by the general manager.

"I know the very man you want," said Morton, "and his name is Paul Morton."

then gravely asked his secretary where he should sign it.

"Why, in the same place you always sign," answered the secretary, surprised. "But do you think it safe?" asked Mr. Morton.

"Safe," exclaimed his secretary. "Why, I don't know what you mean." "I can bet a good round sum you don't," replied the naval chief. "But you step across the hall and tell the assistant secretary of the navy to come around. Then get the judge advocate of this department, and if you should see any admirals or bureau chiefs bring them hither."

The secretary was astonished. "I mean every word," Mr. Morton persisted, solemn as an owl. "If I sign those papers I may go to jail. I suppose I must take some risks in the line of my duty, but I intend to secure all the advice on the subject that can be procured in this department. I won't be rash anyway."

The papers related to the transportation of supplies for the Mare Island navy yard across the continent to California, and only after a humorous consultation for half an hour with various officials did Mr. Morton sign the papers and hand them to the waiting messenger of the chief clerk. All this time messengers, clerks and others who had heard of the affair were waiting amazed for the termination of such a remarkable proceeding.

Mr. Morton has been essentially a business man and has never, it is said, run to fads or foibles. While he has maintained a modest stable, he is in no sense a horseman; neither has he been prominently identified with yachting or golfing. He is a man of simple tastes and strenuous accomplishments. Even in his younger days in Chicago



THOMAS F. RYAN.

he was never known to smoke or drink. It is said, and his only recreation used to be a quiet game of cards on Saturday evenings. He has a keen sense of humor, but he has never been accused of being a practical joker. The Western Freight association to this day is known as "the great reduction works," a name Mr. Morton gave it when it agreed on a tariff schedule that did not meet his views.

"A Hog For Work."

As a worker Morton does not believe in letting anything drift along for a week if it can be settled in a day. He believes in short cuts instead of round-about methods. Facts and figures are vastly superior to him than theories and fancies. An expression that Morton's friends use when speaking of him is that he is "a hog for work."

Thomas F. Ryan, who is in control of the Equitable, has been associated with large financial interests almost since his boyhood. His chief characteristic probably, next to an indomitable will, is secretiveness and distaste for publicity. He was born in Nelson county, Va., in 1851. His mother died when he was five years old, and he went to live with his grandmother.

Made His Way From Poverty.

Young Ryan left the homestead and went to Baltimore in 1868 to seek his fortune. Without money or friends, he had a hard row to hoe. By perseverance he finally secured a position with a dry goods commission house.

Not long afterward he obtained a place in a bank, and two years later he struck out for New York, where he formed a partnership with a stockbroker and prospered so well that in 1874 he bought a seat on the Stock Exchange. Thus he became associated with men like Jay Gould, William R. Travers, Samuel J. Tilden and others of large influence.

With the late William C. Whitney, Mr. Ryan in 1886 began the work of obtaining and consolidating New York city's surface railway lines. Since then he has taken a prominent part in developing and organizing steam railroads, in consolidating and extending electric street railways and lighting plants and in managing many industrial and financial institutions both in the east and west.

Fond of Raising Cattle and Dogs.

Mr. Ryan was married in 1873 and has five sons. He has a city home in New York, and at Suffern, N. Y., he has a fine farm, at which he spends as much of his time as possible. His chief diversion is the raising of Holstein cattle, and he also takes much pride in his kennels.

In manners Mr. Ryan is singularly courtly. He has an amiable smile, smooth address and an attentive bearing. With big smiling blue eyes, powerful nose, firm mouth, strong jaw and large head, he is a handsome figure, tall, broad shouldered and deep chested.

Such, then, is the man who has added to his gigantic interests another so big that the world has made it a subject of speculation—that of bringing order out of the Equitable chaos.

THE SMALL HOUSE.

HINTS IN TASTEFUL FURNISHING AND DECORATION.

The Window Bench a Help in Solving the Seating Problem—A Nook on the Stairs—Increased Space Effect—Floor and Wall Covering.

A common mistake in fitting up a small home is to overfill it with furniture. In rooms of no very spacious extent the seating problem is often a difficult one. Enough chairs for the family may be provided, but great in-



A NOOK ON THE STAIR LANDING.

convenience is often caused by introducing extra seats for visitors. A window bench is in such cases a good substitute for a sofa, or an angle of the wall may be fitted with a seat of wood that is covered with a thin hair cushion. A built-in seat is also an advantage in a narrow hall or on the stair landing as a reading or sewing nook.

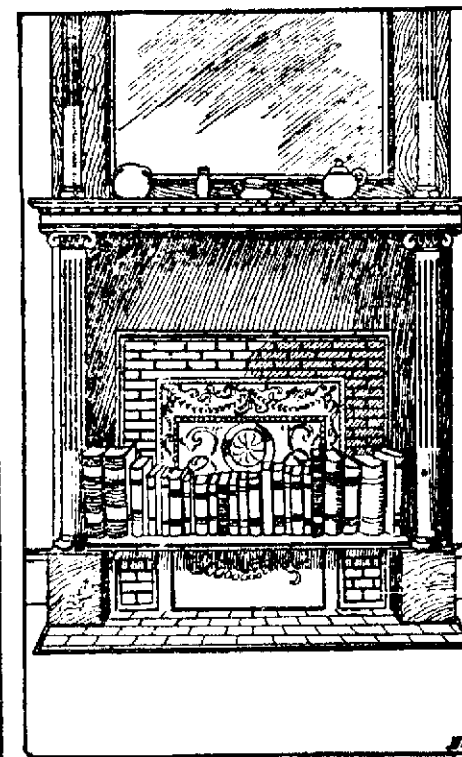
In one tiny home a low screen which formed part of a bedroom equipment was also a complete little sewing and work table, with pockets and shelves for holding thread, buttons, tape, needles and patterns. The screen was light enough to be easily handled and so compact as to take a minimum amount of space when unfolded. Another space saving device was originated in a sitting room with an unused fireplace, as here pictured. Without the application of hammer or nails a bookshelf was laid between the columns that supported the mantel.

One way to give the appearance of space to small dwellings is to lay the floors of connecting rooms and passageways with a plain or small patterned carpet and to cover all the walls alike in a plain paper or one that is printed in two tones of the same color. In either one of these arrangements there will be the question of harmonizing the different colors in the rooms with the one large amount of color introduced on walls or floor.

Color has so important a share in increasing or decreasing the apparent size of a room that it should be selected with minute care. Red seems to contract the walls and give a feeling of density; light yellow or buff has an opposite effect. Low ceilings do not seem as prominent if colored a cream white as they do when tinted in a stronger color.

The height of a ceiling may be seemingly increased by using a striped paper with well defined lines. Narrow hallways look wider when the walls are plain or covered with a paper of unobtrusive design.

In all wall decoration in small houses or apartments the papers to avoid are



A SPACE SAVING DEVICE.

those that proclaim themselves as "the latest thing" and in which prominent pattern and aggressive color force themselves disagreeably on the attention.

Borders and friezes need not be considered for the walls of the small home, as the windows and doorways cut into the spaces too much to make an upper wall decoration desirable. Designer.

Peas in Turnip Cups.

Select white turnips of medium size and rather flat in shape. Pare thinly and boil in salted water until tender; then with knife and spoon dig out the center of each until a nicely shaped cup is formed. Drop into cold, slightly salted water until needed, then drain and place in a steamer until hot through. Fill with green peas and sprinkle with a little finely chopped parsley.—Table Talk.

A Small Trick With Silver.

It may be of interest to those who have a quantity of silver to care for to know that after silver forks and spoons have been cleaned, if they are put into a glass fruit can and the top put on tightly so as to exclude the air, the silver will not tarnish as long as the can is kept closed. In this way much time is saved, also much hard work.—Ladies' World.

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

Brazilian Admiral's Device For Calming the Ocean.

While the process of quieting the troubled waters by scattering oil on the surface has been known and practiced for a long time, there are constantly new means being devised for the application of the oil, says the Chicago Chronicle. The latest thing of this character is the bottle gun, which has been invented by Vice Admiral Guimaraes of the Brazilian navy, who proposes to scatter oil on the water ahead of the boat by its means.

The gun is a handy little piece, mounted on a pivot carriage, which is bolted down to the deck, so that there is no recoil. It is made of bronze, but the chamber at the breech which contains the propelling charge is of steel. The charge, in a brass central fire cylinder, is loaded into the gun from the rear, as it is a breechloading piece, with an interrupted screw plug to close it.

The bore of the gun is of much greater diameter than the powder chamber, and the projectile, which is nothing more than an ordinary wine bottle filled with sawdust steeped in oil, is entered at the muzzle and rammed home. The advantage of this is obvious since there would never be any difficulty in providing a supply of these fragile projectiles.

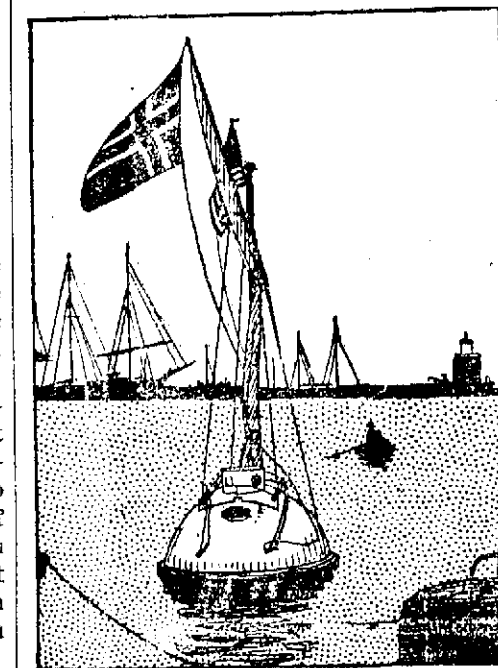
When the gun is discharged the bottle is of course broken and, with its contents, scattered over the water for a considerable distance. If fired ahead, to form a smooth pathway for the advancing vessel, it requires to be discharged every five minutes, but if the vessel is stationary or lying to one round every twenty minutes is said to be sufficient.

A REMARKABLE LIFEBOAT.

Egg Shaped Craft of Five Tons Which Crossed Atlantic.

A most remarkable sailing craft is the lifeboat Uraad, Captain Ola Martin Brude, which has recently completed a voyage across the Atlantic from Aalesund, Norway, arriving safely at St. John's, N. F.

Captain Brude built his boat to win a prize of 1,000,000 francs offered by the



THE URAAD.

French government for a lifeboat which would reduce to a minimum the loss of life in marine accidents.

It was to prove his boat's seaworthiness that Captain Brude made the voyage across the Atlantic. In construction the Uraad is egg shaped, eighteen feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet deep. She carries a single mast near the pointed nose, to which a little lateen sail is hoisted. In the center of her oval deck is a small tower for observation purposes, while near the stem and stern are two hatchways just large enough for a man's body to enter, and these are closed from the inside, making the little craft absolutely water tight. She is built of steel one-eighth of an inch thick, is 4.75 tons gross, and her hull is perfectly oval. She is steered by an ordinary tiller from the inside, as it would be too dangerous to attempt standing on her sloping decks, especially in a heavy sea.

The voyage across was a stormy one. Aalesund was left on Aug. 7, and the boat was just 100 days in reaching St. John's. When about six weeks out the mast snapped off, and the little boat was tossed about in heavy seas, but not a drop of water entered the hull. She floated on top of the highest waves like a barrel.

The Japanese Bullet.

According to a Russian medical investigator, the Japanese are using the most harmless bullet that was ever fired from a rifle—comparatively harmless, that is, in its after effects. Instead of using dum-dum bullets of the deadly type surreptitiously brought into use in the Boer war or of resorting to poisoned bullets, the Japanese have provided themselves with rifles the bore of which is so small and the velocity of the bullet so great that the bullet in its flight gathers heat, which enables it to act as a germicide. The effect of the fire is to produce anaesthesia rather than a painful, lingering death. The bullet used by the Japanese makes a scarcely noticeable penetration in the tissue without tearing, and a little red spot as of an insect bite alone remains to tell the cause of the coma of the wounded.

Electrolysis Destroying Big Bridge.

Electricity says that the Brooklyn bridge is now reaching a period in its history when the paramount question of danger overrides all other considerations, and the structure must be rebuilt to insure public confidence and safety. Its rate of deterioration has been \$1,000,000 a year, which the engineering experts have attributed to overstrain and electrolysis.

VEGETABLE MOUSE TRAP.

Wonderful Plant Which Catches Rodents and Insects.

There is a marked shortage in the number of mice and bugs making their homes in the biological department of the University of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia North American. The cause of the depletion has been discovered in the pitcher plant (or nepenthes), which has carried on a



THE PITCHER PLANT.

veritable war of extermination. Recently a dead mouse was found in the pitcher of one of the strange plants.

The discovery has caused a decided increase of interest in the plant on the part of instructors and students. The plant is a native of the East Indies and especially of Borneo. One of the greenhouses has been set apart exclusively for its cultivation, several varieties having already been collected by friends and instructors of the biological school.

The pitcher plants all bear leaves whose lower parts resemble an ordinary blade. These leaves have a prolonged midrib with a strong tendril, a beautiful pitcher, of various colors, shapes and sizes, opening up at the end of the tendril. On the back of the pitcher, beneath the lid, are two strong spines projecting over the pitcher's mouth.

Filled to the brim with a honeylike fluid which resembles pepsin in taste, the pitchers have a strong attraction for all manner of small insects, rodents and birds. When one of these imprudent and covetous members of the animal kingdom makes its way up the side of the pitcher and reaches down for a sip of the delicious fluid, the hard spines catch it and throw it back into the pitcher cavity, where its extinction is but a matter of a short time.

Ants alone have solved the problem of how to obtain the fluid without sacrificing their lives. These sagacious workers follow the principle that water must always rise to its own level. Accordingly they stand under the edge of the pitcher's mouth and drill a minute hole through the side to reach the cavity; then as the fluid oozes forth they sip it in safety.

Among the numerous pitcher plants at the biological greenhouses one has made an enviable record, having captured and killed seventy-three cockroaches in the last year.

THE NO CLOTHES CURE.

What It Accomplished For a Chronic English Invalid.

Gustave Nagel was a very delicate child and grew to manhood almost a chronic invalid. His parents had spent fortunes on medical attention for him, and he had consumed barrels of medicine, but all to no effect. Some years ago he conceived the idea that modern man lived too far from the state in which nature intended that he should, and he resolved to return to the habits of his primeval forefathers and become strong or die in the attempt. He discarded all clothes except what the law required, ate only raw foods and no meat and bathed only in water of a natural temperature.

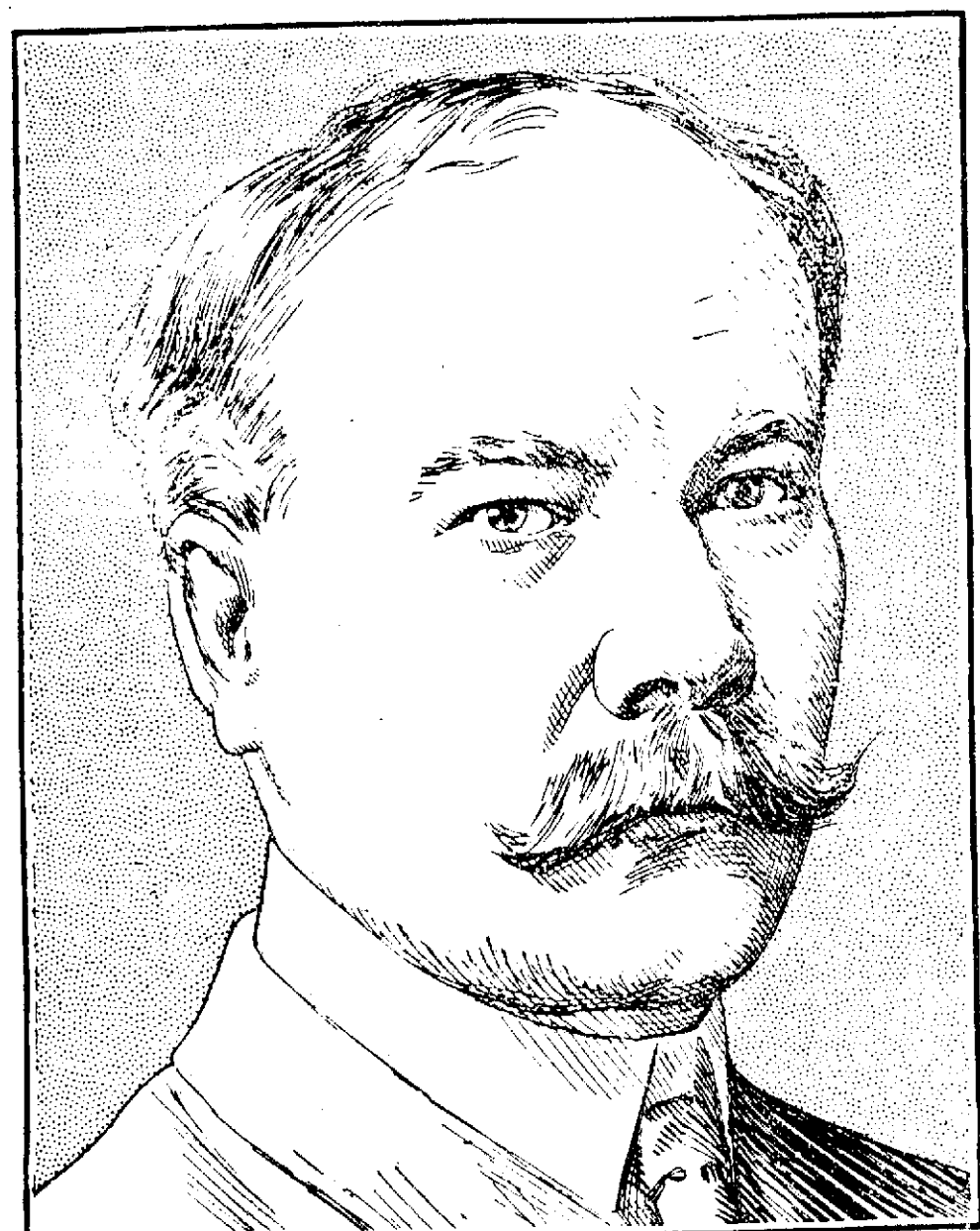
At first, of course, he suffered severely, but in a few years he was able to walk barefooted in the snow with as little discomfort as the ordinary mortal suffers going shoeless on a sandy beach in summer. When he bathes he never dries himself. When he sleeps he prefers the cold, bare ground. He never has his hair cut short, deeming it a protection from the weather given man by nature. His food is of fruits, vegetables, bread and nuts. Nagel is now strong and sturdy.—London Tatler.

A City Planting a Forest.

Los Angeles, Cal., has 3,000 acres of brush land called Griffith park, which it intends to convert into a commercial forest. This will be the first instance of a city in the United States creating a forest. The practice is quite common in Europe, where the forest parks have not only contributed to the pleasure of the people, but have been more than self supporting through their timber output. Under its co-operative effort the bureau of forestry had last summer at Los Angeles four of its experts making a comprehensive planting plan for the forest. This plan was completed at the end of September.

To Clear Automobile's Track.

On the principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" a Boston genius has designed a new form of guard to protect pneumatic tires from puncture. The device consists of a series of V shaped steel pieces connected by a central bar and dragged on the road just in front of the rear tire by means of a chain attached to the fender or other convenient support. The action is similar to that of a snowplow, small, loose objects being thrown aside clear of the tire.



PAUL MORTON.

by Mr. Hyde, which ruled the destinies of the society.

Mr. Ryan declares that his motive in buying the control of the Equitable is to establish public confidence in the society and to secure the rights of the policy holders. To put an end to this loss of confidence which affects a great public trust of over \$400,000,000, representing the savings of more than 600,000 policy holders, Mr. Ryan, together with other policy holders, has placed the Hyde stock in the hands of a board of trustees with power to vote it for the election of directors, as to twenty-eight of the fifty-two directors, in accordance with the instructions of the society's policy holders, and as to the remaining twenty-four directors in accordance with the uncontrolled judgment of the trustees.

As trustees for the policy holders ex-President Grover Cleveland, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of New York and George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh have been asked to act on the board, and all have agreed to serve.

From office boy at \$16 a month to second vice president of a great railroad system at \$35,000 a year, surrendering this to become secretary of the navy in President Roosevelt's cabinet and finally resigning to become the head of the Equitable Life board of directors at a rumored salary of from \$50,000 to \$150,000 a year, is the record of Paul Morton in the forty-eight years of his life.

First Ambition Was to Drive a Stage.

Although he was born in Detroit, Mich., on May 22, 1857, Mr. Morton's boyhood and a large part of his manhood were spent in Nebraska. He is the eldest son of the late J. Sterling Morton, who was secretary of agriculture during President Cleveland's second term, and his first ambition was to be a wagon boss or stage driver.

Dalrymple Spoiled Cleveland Mayor's Municipal Ownership Plans.

He Took the Life Out of Johnson's Political Lovefeast By Declaring That Municipal Ownership Does Not Mix Well With Politics.

Mr. Dalrymple's failure to give Mayor Johnson political capitals has caused the widest discussion throughout the country, and as it might be imagined, the resultant opinions are not in the mayor's favor. The fiasco has held Mayor Johnson up to public ridicule, and that is one thing he can not stand. Mr. Johnson is so thoroughly disgusted with the outcome of his political meeting that he refuses to be interviewed on the very subject which he attempted to inject into the Cleveland campaign.

[A postscript.]
There are some people who stick
Which is heavy, hard and thick--
It is wiser far to wave a paper fan
When your fan is swiftly furled
You can then outlink the world
'Cause you didn't seem at all a fight-
ing man
—Bertrand Shadwell in Chicago Post.

Yes, Japan will give Togo a house and it a "lighthouse," to commemorate his victory. What a superb expression, says the Boston Herald, of his country's gratitude to light the scene of the destruction of the Russian fleet for all time! Wish other folks could think of these things!

Take Laxative Bron

No Quinine Tablets. on every

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allman, of Pine street, twin sons.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. George Lomady, a son. Mr. Lomady is employed in Jacob Graze's restaurant.

The annual picnic of hose company No. 4 will be held Sunday, June 26, in Keckler grove, in Grape street.

Herman Albrecht returned Tuesday from his studies at the Ohio State university to spend the summer in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Witt and daughter, Pearl, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs. Clara Klein and other relatives in Massillon.

Fred Shriver left Tuesday for Cedar Point to attend the annual convention of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association which is in convention there.

Frank E. Woods, of New York, formerly manager of the Massillon Show Print Company, is visiting relatives in the city. He will return to New York on Wednesday.

During Sunday evening's storm, a valuable horse, the property of John Baakey, a tenant on the Ricksecker farm, west of Justus, was killed by having taken shelter under a tree which was struck by lightning.

George Graze, accompanied by Master John Graze, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Graze, left Monday morning to spend two weeks with Christian Graze, the former's father, at Coshocton, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Barnett, of Louisiana, are guests of Mrs. J. M. Lester, at her residence, in North street. Mrs. Barnett was formerly Miss Schofield, daughter of President Schofield of Wooster university.

A party of young people, members of the Baptist churches of Massillon and Newman, gave a surprise party for Miss Veda Vandervort, at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. O. E. Hall, in East Oak street, Tuesday evening.

C. M. Whitman, the clothier, who has been ill for three months, was able to be down town for the first time this summer Wednesday morning. He is steadily gaining strength and hopes to resume his business duties in a few weeks.

Mrs. Richard Harvey, of Lock Haven, Pa., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. B. L. Ayres, in Richville, left Monday for Erie, Pa., where she expects to visit during the summer with her son, Charles B. Harvey, of that place.

The Portsmouth Times, under recent date, contains a cut of H. B. Sibila, of this city, ex-vice chief ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters, who attended the state convention held in Portsmouth last week as representative from the local lodge. Mr. Sibila was defeated for re-election as vice chief ranger by a vote of 51-47.

J. A. Dyar, a former Philippine soldier, arrived in the city Tuesday from Columbus, upon the solicitation of a few friends and will give lectures at the corner of Main and Erie streets afternoon and evenings. He has on exhibition flowers he gathered in the islands known as the sacred flower of the Philippines and said to be the flower spoken of in the Bible as the rose of Sharon. Mr. Dyar will be in the city a few days.

The full hours at the funeral of the late Thomas W. Chapman, which was held from the First M. E. church Monday afternoon were: Clark Metzger, of Richville; D. C. Ruessinger, of Akron; Thomas Yost, of Canton; James and John Steele, and O. C. Hirsch, of Fulton, all grandsons of the deceased. The Rev. R. R. Bigger concluded the services, the deceased having long been a member of the Presbyterian church. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Kramer celebrated their twenty-sixth wedding anniversary by giving a dinner of twenty-four covers at their residence in East South street Tuesday evening, the guests being members of the Monday Evening Circle. Covers were laid at four tables decorated with white carnations and smilax. The name cards were decorated with Brownie sketches in water colors. Mrs. William Gulland, of Virginia, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Johns, was among those present.

DIME NOVELS BARRED.

Columbus, June 21.—News agents at all stations and in trains on the Pennsylvania system have been notified that no more blood thirsty dime novels and detective stories can be sold. Officials wish to eliminate what they consider one of the breeders of crime.

POLICEMAN INJURED.

Chicago, June 21.—In a pistol fight today between supposed safe blowers and policemen Patrolman William McGeoghan was probably fatally injured and John Maloney, an alleged safe blower, wounded in the stomach and leg.

Sunday Service Resumed

Between all points on B. & O. (C., L. & W. Division).

THE WEDDINGS OF JUNE DAYS.

Ceremonies of Tuesday and Wednesday.

BYER - SCHNIERLE NUPTIALS.

Sonnhalter-Quigley, Converse-

Fals, Anthony-Heitger, Seif-

fert-Simon—Ceremonies At-

tended by Many Friends of

the Contracting Parties—All

Well Known Massillonians.

The marriage of Miss Edna Sonnhalter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sonnhalter, of 67 North Mill street, and Mr. Edward Quigley, of Barberton, took place at 8:30 Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church, the Rev. M. Vollmayer officiating. The ceremony was followed by a wedding dinner at the home of the bride's parents, after which the newly married pair left for their wedding trip. It is expected that they will go up the lakes.

The bride wore a charming gown of white Paris muslin and a veil. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Miss Clara Quigley, sister of the groom, was the bridesmaid. She also wore a white gown. Mr. Carl Sonnhalter, the bride's brother, was the best man. The out of town guests were the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Quigley, of Barberton; the Misses Cavanaugh, of Sharon, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Peck, of Akron. The groom is a well known grocer of Barberton, where the bride and groom will live.

CONVERSE-FALS.

Miss Grayce S. Fals and Mr. J. Emmett Converse were quietly married at St. Joseph's parsonage Wednesday afternoon at 1:30, the Rev. Father Vollmayer officiating. They were attended by Mr. Charles Converse and Miss Ellen Converse, brother and sister of the groom. The newly married couple left on the afternoon B. & O. train for Cleveland, where they will take the boat for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto and other points on the lakes. They will be at home at 198 East Oak street after June 28.

BYER-SCHNIERLE.

Miss Edna Byer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Byer, and Mr. Fred B. Schnierle were married Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, one and a half miles west of the city, by the Rev. Luther Coffman. Over one hundred friends and relatives were present to witness the ceremony. Charles Byer was groomsmen and the bride was accompanied by Miss Jennie Schnierle. The full ritual of the Lutheran church was used. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Mr. Schnierle is a Wheeling & Lake Erie fireman. The wedded couple will go to housekeeping in Walnut street in the near future.

SEIFFERT-SIMON.

Miss Carrie Seiffert and Mr. Otto Simon, both of this city, were married at 8:30 o'clock in St. Mary's church Wednesday morning, the Rev. Father Reuter officiating. They will live in this city.

ANTHONY-HEITGER.

Miss Laura Anthony, of Canton, and Mr. Otto H. Heitger, of Massillon, were married in Canton Wednesday morning, the Rev. Father Arnold officiating. The groom is a member of the undertaking firm of A. Heitger & Son, and is well known in the city. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Heitger will go to housekeeping in this city.

TO PERPETUATE G. A. R.

Organization Called Sons of G. A. R. to be Effected.

Denver, Col., June 21.—Steps were taken here today for perpetuating the name of the Grand Army of the Republic by the organization of a society to be known as the Sons of the Grand Army of the Republic. Only direct descendants of men who served in the United States Army during the civil war are eligible.

BIG CLOUD BURST.

Property Loss in Indiana Will Reach \$20,000.

Princeton, Ind., June 21.—Property loss from a cloud burst yesterday between this place and Vincennes will reach twenty thousand dollars, mostly to wheat that had been cut in shock. Much stock was drowned. Three thousand feet of the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad was washed out.

Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is simply liquid electricity. It goes to every part of your body, bringing new blood, strength and new vigor. It makes you well and keeps you well. 35 cents. Z. T. Baitaly.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, June 20.—Children's day services will be held at this place next Sunday morning at 10:30.

Some of our young people attended Myers' church Sunday evening.

A festival will be held on the church lawn Saturday evening, July 1.

Charles Margo, of Manchester, Sadie and Frank Brinker, of Canal Fulton, and Miss Bessie Heims, of West Brookfield, spent Sunday with Nellie Snaveley.

The Misses Alta Weyant, Lura Oberlin and Mary Erb attended the classical convention at Wadsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snaveley spent Sunday evening in Massillon.

A party of sixteen attended the festival at Pigeon Run Saturday evening.

Miss Nellie Snaveley returned home Thursday after spending a week with friends at Westerville and attending the commencement exercises of Otterbein university.

May Snaveley is home spending the summer vacation with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. William Levers visited friends Sunday.

William Snaveley has gone to Lakeside to take a course in Bible study.

Miss Ada Scott and Clyde Snaveley visited at G. R. Snaveley's Sunday evening.

The Sunday school will meet Thursday evening to rehearse the Children's day exercises.

A few of our people expect to attend the commencement exercises of the Massillon high school Wednesday evening.

Edna Snaveley spent Sunday with Goldie Trubey, near Justus.

Irvine Yost visited at A. C. Oberlin's residence Sunday evening.

Warren Erb, of Mansfield, visited his parents last week.

Mrs. Steele and daughter, of Tiffin, came here Thursday to spend a couple of months at their country home.

Mrs. Arlan Minger, of Akron, has been circulating among friends here the past week.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, June 21.—Mrs. S. M. Harper is visiting her parents in Mercer county this week.

The festival held at the Blough church on the evening of June 17 was well attended. The Beach City band furnished music for the occasion.

Miss Maude Weimer has resigned her position as primary teacher in our village schools to take a similar position in Youngstown. Her sister, Lucetta, has been hired to fill the position thus made vacant.

Charles B. McClintock and L. F. Weimer have left for Wooster to attend the summer term at the university.

F. B. Schlafly, cashier of the Citizens bank, is suffering from an attack of the grip, and is unable to be at his desk.

Charles H. Stahl, in company with Miss Mary Houriet, came down from Akron and visited over Sunday with the former's mother, near Winesburg, who has been very ill for some weeks past.

Bair & Machan shipped a car of fine stock to Cleveland on Monday of this week.

Quite a number of our base ball enthusiasts attended the game at Ma-haffey park last Sunday.

W. J. Putnam returned a few days ago from Cleveland, where he has been in consultation with a specialist relative to the performing of an operation on one of his eyes.

The ball game at this place last Sunday between the Reserves, of Massillon, and the home team resulted in a score of 9 to 8 in favor of the visitors. Our boys have two games slated with the same team for July 4, when they expect to make a better showing.

NEWMAN.

Newman, June 21.—Miss Jennie Morgan, of New Philadelphia, visited the Prosser family part of last week.

Mrs. John Sadler is visiting her Massillon friends this week.

A. L. Williams and George Williams were called to Massillon last Wednesday by the serious illness of their uncle, George Rogers.

The McGee sisters, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Mary C. Weidner.

William Weidner returned to his post of duty as agent for the Prudential Insurance Company at Portsmouth last Saturday evening, after a pleasant visit with his Newman friends.

George Williams, who has taught our public school for the past two years, has decided to accept the position tendered him by the Massillon board of education, thereby creating a vacancy in the Newman school.

Thomas J. Morgan, in company with David Bosley, made a business trip to Cleveland last Tuesday.

The Children's day exercises last Sunday evening were attended by a fair sized audience. An excellent programme was well rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Roderick, daughter Lottie and son Edward, of Massillon, visited Newman friends Saturday and Sunday.

A number of our people attended the service at the Massillon state hospital Sunday afternoon.

ELTON.

Elton, June 21.—The recent heavy rains have done some damage by wash-

ing corn fields and flooding lowlands. John Ricksecker had a horse killed on his farm by lightning during the thunder storm Sunday night.

Harvey McFarren is at home from Westerville at present.

The Misses Eva and Airy Boughman were in Cleveland over Sunday, the guests of Jesse King and daughter.

We are glad to note that E. B. Basky is able to be out again.

The Children's day exercises Sunday afternoon were well attended.

Mrs. Hensch and daughter, of Youngstown, are spending a few weeks among relatives here.

Michael Culler is so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be at work.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, June 21.—Mrs. Jacob Vongonden, of Massillon, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hopacker. Mr. Vongonden makes the trip to the Warwick farm, where he is drilling, in a fine new automobile.

Mr. Oplinger and sons are building a cistern for Mrs. Henry Stahl this week.

Mrs. Beals is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Card.

The rosebuds have finished the prospects for a peach crop on some of the farms in this section of the country.

The coal bank at this place is working fairly well for summer.

Darius Blackston caught a monster of a catfish in Sugar creek, measuring two and a half feet, this week.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, June 22.—The Presbyterian pulpit the 18th inst. was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Graham, a young student from Wooster university.

He is well received by the people, and will preach for the congregation every two weeks during the summer season.

A number of young people drove down from Wooster on Sunday. They were quite a jolly set.

Some of the Reformed church members and their minister were invited to the country for an extra Sunday dinner. This function, out a distance from town, has become quite a fad of late.

Mr. and Mrs. John Zangg are to remove to Killbuck this week, where he has purchased an undertaking establishment. They are young, pious people, and all wish them success.

The young ladies of this place who have been students at Wooster university are at home for the vacation.

Charles Graber is improving at the present. Last week his life seemed to hang in the balance and friends were gravely alarmed.

Mr. Eaton can not be truly considered a healthful village to abide in unless some sanitary regulations are soon resorted to by competent health officers.

When citizens are obliged to close doors and windows to keep out the foul effluvia arising from the numerous hog pens in the place, it is a fearful menace to health and happiness, and also an utter disregard to neighbors who believe in relegating the hog and all who have hog pen privileges to some place where they will not contaminate the atmosphere for others to inhale, thereby rendering the homes in summer a noisome dwelling place instead of a health giving and delightful one.

One has the moral right to make one's home a dwelling for others to breathe than to make a dwelling for a noisome contact so let us have a clean air all through, back yards as well as front yards, and not deceive the people by false pretenses. God has given us abundance of pure air and sunlight and no man being should be permitted to take the privilege to hoard it for himself or so many a gift.

Howard Harold and sister, Maude, have returned from Salt Lake City, and will join with their parents south of the village. Mrs. Maude has been a teacher there for some time.

Dr. D. W. Wisco has greatly improved in health through the treatment of Dr. J. P. Pendleton, and is now able to receive callers as usual.

Dr. Clark likes the place and is well received by a number of friends.

Dr. Daugherty, the general young veterinarian, is well pleased with his new situation and has a good practice.

Farmers are somewhat discouraged on account of frequent rains preventing the proper attention to crops. But we all look forward to better times, ever hopeful for the future.

LOW FARES WEST AND SOUTHWEST Special Home-Seekers' Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Anyone contemplating a trip West may take advantage of the reduced fares for the special Home-Seekers' excursions via Pennsylvania Lines to points in Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oregon, Washington, Texas and other sections in the West and in all the states of the South.

Stop over privileges permit travelers to investigate business openings. These tickets will be on sale certain dates during the summer. Detailed information as to fares, through time, etc., will be freely furnished upon application to Local Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Low Fares for Fourth of July Trips via Pennsylvania Lines.

July 1, 2, 3 and 4, excursion tickets may be obtained at ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines to any other station on those lines within a radius of 200 miles. Excursion tickets will be valid for return until July 6th, inclusive. For particulars regarding fares and time of trains, apply to Pennsylvania Lines Passenger and Ticket Agents.

West column ads. pay. Try it.

CARS SMASHED IN FREIGHT WRECK.

A Rear-End Collision in the Pennsylvania Yards.

BOTH TRACKS ARE BLOCKADED

No One was Injured, but an En-

gine was Dismantled, a Ca-

boose Smashed, Two Flat

Cars Reduced to Kindling and

a Box Car Torn from Trucks.

The westbound Pennsylvania track was blocked several hours and the eastbound track two hours by a rear end freight collision between two coke trains at 11:15 o'clock Wednesday morning on the westbound track between the plant of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company and the works of the Toledo and Massillon Bridge Company. While the property loss will run into the thousands of dollars no one was injured. Members of each crew saw the impending danger in time to jump.

The two trains were westbound and each was moving at the time of the accident. The second train came down the hill with the danger signal displayed in the block but because of the failure of the air brakes to work properly, it is said, the train could not be brought to a standstill. Just before the second train hit the rear end of the first, the first train got under way and was slowly moving when the two came together. The first train could not get out of the way faster because of a train ahead of it. All three trains were running extra.

The two trains came together near the plant of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company and the demolishing of cars did not stop until the trains came to a standstill a few rods east of the bridge works.

The caboose, two flat cars and one box car loaded with coke were demolished while the engine was dismantled, although the latter did not leave the rails. As soon as the engine hit the caboose the latter was thrown into the air and landed upon the tender of the engine, clearing the cab by several feet. The flat car next to the caboose was thrown to the top of a box car standing on the steel plant siding. The second flat car reared up on end and was carried along in front of the engine until the wreckage came to a stop. The box car, loaded with coke, was thrown to the north side of the tracks against a car on the steel plant siding.

This car did not clear the moving train and all cars that passed were badly side-swiped. Some had splintered sides and others had the north sides of their roofs torn up and the roof boards pulled out. A few of these dropped into the stream bed just east of the bridge work and were carried away.

The engine and second train were brought to a stop simply through the accumulation of a wreckage. When a standstill had been made it was seen that four per cent of the cars and the wheel of

two cars wedged under the pilot and front part of the engine. The cab had been torn off, the upper part damaged and the north side of the engine disabled. The flat car carried along by the engine fell across both tracks and it was this alone that stopped traffic on the eastbound track. After much work this was pulled into the clear by Engineer Thomas Falor, who happened to be in the yards with his work train. The Alliance wrecking crew was called and arrived about 2 o'clock to clear away the debris.

The first train was detached from the wreckage and soon was continued on its trip. The westbound mail train, No. 17, was delayed a half hour by the flat car being across the second track. As soon as this was removed traffic was continued, all trains passing around the wreckage over the eastbound track.

TAFT PRAYING FOR YALE.

But Roosevelt's Heart is True to Harvard.

THE PRESIDENT AT WORCESTER.

He Makes a Speech at the Clark

College Commencement—

Eulogizes Senator Hoar and

Presents His Compliments

to President Wright—Yale and

Harvard Boat Crews Cheer

the President's Train.

Worcester, Mass., June 21.—The President's train arrived here at 9:28. A committee of citizens headed by Lieutenant Governor Gould and Mayor Blodgett boarded the train to extend a welcome to the state and city.

After Dr. Hamilton W. Mable had delivered an oration at the Clark college commencement, President Carroll G. Wright introduced President Roosevelt, who spoke briefly, eulogizing highly Senator Hoar, who two years ago had induced him to promise to greet President Wright today. He also spoke in the highest terms of President Wright's service to the country.

The Yale and Harvard crews at Gales Ferry hoped to see the President pass and cheered him, but the train did not stop. Later he sent a telegram to the captains of the crews explaining that he was asleep at Gales Ferry. The Harvard captain was wished good luck. To the Yale captain the President said he hoped he would not be considered an offensive partisan if, under the circumstances, he did not wish Yale good luck, and added, "I would at any other time, but Taft, I am sure, is praying for you."

ARMISTICE POSSIBLE.

Washington, June 21. It is anticipated that a peace conference here that will be preceded by a meeting of some sort between Japan and Russia.

YOUR SHOE BUYING Made Easy at Our Store

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY.

Misses' & Children's all patent Oxfords, Misses' & Children's 4-Strap Patent Leather Sandals.

Sizes 12 to 2 \$1.25 Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 \$1.00 Sizes 5 to 8 85c

Same in Tans.

Ladies' Patent Gilt Dress Shoes.

Light, light h. xible sole, sizes 1 to 8, widths C, D and F, \$2.00 pair

Men's Oxfords.

We are showing a great line at \$3.00 and \$3.50, in tan and Baker's Corona Gilt Patent. Very latest styles.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Canvas Oxfords.

Tennis Shoes: Men's, Ladies', Boys', Children's, Men's Working Shoes—we are showing a great line at \$1.50 and \$2.00. It will pay you to see these before you buy. Don't fail to ask for our Goodyear Welt Shoe at \$2.00—gives wear and comfort; no tacks, no nails.

One of our Extra Specials is our line of Ladies' Shoes at \$1.50, which combines style and wearing quality. We have these in various styles, light and heavy soles, button and lace, C, D, E and EE widths, and are extra special values.

Edward Zintsmaster,

Good Shoes. 6 East Main St., Massillon.

THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Patd. Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeier Foundry Co.

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you

FRUIT GROWERS TRIP.

Special Excursion to the East
Texas Fruit Country
June 20th.

Prominent Horticulturists Going.

June 20th, the Cotton Belt Route will run a special train excursion of fruit and truck growers to and through the wonderful East Texas fruit and truck country. The round trip from St. Louis will consume about a week. The object will be to study conditions of fruit and truck growing in the East Texas country at the height of the harvest season—when they are picking, crating and shipping peaches, plums, tomatoes, potatoes, etc. The big orchards will be visited and every opportunity given to see results.

Many big growers, officers of State Horticultural Societies, experiment station experts, editors of farm and fruit papers from Northern States will be with us. A cordial invitation has been extended northern growers by the Texas Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association to visit Texas and attend their State meeting June 23d. Extremely low round-trip rate, special train for the party run on fast schedule—only one night on the road.

The chance of a lifetime to see the great East Texas country to best advantage and at trifling expense.

Write for copy of fruit booklet, itinerary and cost of trip and full particulars.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Cotton Belt Route.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Grows and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair. Cures scalp diseases & itching. Cures scalp diseases & itching. Cures scalp diseases & itching.

The Cause of Many

Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from \$250 to \$500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from \$200 to \$250.

Four lots off Wachter street \$150 to \$200.

One lot on Clay alley

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

James R. Dunn,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 5:30 P. M.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

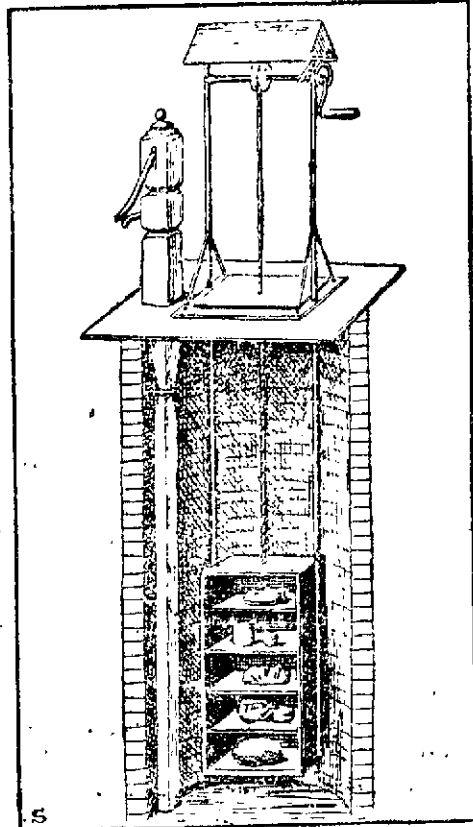
THOMAS BURD, Agent.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

DISAPPEARING COLD BOX.

Latest Idea in Refrigerators, Requiring No Ice.

The very latest idea in refrigerators is one which requires no ice. According to the inventor and manufacturer, the first cost is said to be just as effective as any other which has to receive a daily charge of ice. This refrigerator keeps its contents at a temperature sufficient to keep delicate articles of food for a considerable time and performs its functions by disappearing under the ground, where it is several degrees cooler. This system is designed principally for suburban and country houses where the water supply is obtained from a well, although it is claimed that almost as good results may be obtained by the use of a dry hole in the ground as a well. If this



DISAPPEARING REFRIGERATOR.

be true, the use of the disappearing refrigerator is capable of a wide range of usefulness and at a small cost can be installed in the houses of the city and the householder emancipated from the grasp of the ice man.

The device consists of a partitioned steel box hung on a wire cable, by means of which the box can be lowered into the well or raised therefrom at will. The mechanism by which this is done is of such a character that the car is locked as it rises so as to prevent the possibility of its falling to the bottom by any accident while it is in a raised position.

The box being made of metal and hanging on wire or metal rope, it is doubly secure against the visitations of vermin, and when its presence is desired above the ground for the purpose of loading or the removal of the contents from its shelves the operation of raising it is performed by the gearing, which is easily worked by a crank.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Success of Liquid Fuel.

A successful method has finally been invented for injecting liquid fuel into the furnaces of passenger boats. The fuel is brought under a pressure of from ten to twenty pounds to the square inch and evaporated by a somewhat modified "K" burner without use of steam. The apparatus works very satisfactorily, without noise and without the loss of fresh water. A suitable furnace arrangement recently invented also guarantees proper and perfect burning of the fuel, so that very little smoke escapes from the funnel, steam is kept regularly at the same pressure during the voyage and the boiler is kept at a uniform temperature, thus preventing much trouble from leakage and other damage.—Chicago Journal.

Long Distance Gramophone.

A gramophone which, it is said, can be heard at a distance of three miles is the latest invention of the Hon. C. A. Parsons of turbine fame. The instrument is named the "longophone" and is worked by means of compressed air. This is pumped in by a small engine at a pressure which can be adjusted up to over eight pounds through a small valve, which takes the place of the ordinary gramophone horn. The trumpet-like valve consists of a number of small spots, each with a fine comb, not unlike a comb, and the vibration of the spots produces the sound. On a calm, windless day it is estimated that with a high-pressure the record can be distinctly heard three miles away.—Scientific American.

Indestructible Glass.

In consequence of many recent inquiries J. C. McNally, United States consul at Liege, has sent to Washington a report about the "indestructible glass," or "cl" ware manufactured in Belgium. On one of the costliness of the process but few articles are as yet made of this glass, which is called "cl" ware. It seems well for dishes and tumblers. An article tumbler may be dropped on a hard floor or thrown across a room with but slight chance of breaking. With great violence, of course, the glass can be broken, but its power of resistance is described as astonishing.

Shipbuilding Under Glass.

That large ships should be built in glass houses is one of the marvels of modern progress. Seven shipbuilding docks, varying in length from 400 to 650 feet and in width from 90 to 100 feet, have been constructed by the Koppel company at Kiel. There are to be a dozen in all, constructed of iron and glass. This will enable the workmen to labor with but little use of artificial light. Their work will therefore be made easier and more profitable.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MIMIC TOUR OF WORLD

Auto Car Outing in Connecticut Sunday School's Benefit.

HOMES USED AS FOREIGN LANDS

Big Automobiles Represented Ships and Took the Globe Trotters From House to House—Embarkation Scene Recreated Usual Crash of Outward Bound Steamers—Japan, China, Turkey and Spain Visited.

A new transportation company was the other day launched in Stamford, Conn., says a special dispatch from that city to the New York Times. It did a rushing business all the afternoon and dissolved partnership late in the evening with a big surplus in its treasury. This new concern, which for the time being had the trolley cars completely at its mercy, was known as the Around the World Transportation company.

Emerson Brooks, one of the governors of the Automobile Club of America, was the author of the scheme, which was adapted from the plan initiated by Winthrop E. Scarritt, president of the Automobile Club of America, two years ago in Orange, N. J. The idea embodied the selection of a few houses, which were decorated to represent various countries of the world. Japan, China, Turkey and Spain were the several points visited, and each passenger received a ticket bearing a number of coupons. As the trip from one place to another was made in automobiles the passengers alighted, inspected the novel scenes and bought knickknacks and refreshments and then awaited the return of the automobiles to journey on to the next stopping place in the novel globe-trotting trip.

The broad green lawn of the First Congregational church was the embarkation place. Long before the hour set for starting, 2 o'clock, a crowd was on hand. General Ticket Agent E. E. Brady and General Passenger Agent T. V. Ketchum, with a score of assistants, were kept busy selling the coupon tickets. At last the automobiles began to arrive. The first car was nearly mobbed by half a hundred children, to whom the half fare cut rates were a boon.

"Hold on there; give the older ones a chance!" yelled a big ticket collector, and several elderly women were pushed into the waiting car and it sailed off down the road.

The embarkation resembled the usual crush of outward bound steamers. The crowd practically needed steeple accommodations to be handled satisfactorily, and the only thing suggestive of this was a big truck which was loaded down with fifty or more persons every time it came around.

Fortunately walking was good, and, being informed by the officials that the first stopping place, Yokohama, 10,000 miles away by the catalogue, was about a two minutes' stroll, little groups of globe trotters left the lawn of the church and walked to Japan.

The house of E. L. Scofield was transformed into the mighty empire of the far east. Japanese lanterns were festooned from the piazza, Geisha girls in silk kimonos, with miniature fans and chrysanthemums fastened in their hair, greeted the travelers as they ascended the piazza. A number of young women so successfully bewitched the travelers that a comfortable supply of American silver remained in the Japanese coffers when the tourists started for Madrid.

This was a long journey, requiring six minutes by legal speed rates, and as a wise precaution policemen were stationed at every house. This trip gave one a sight of the water in passing by the small Rippowam river. A Spanish foreman opened the door of the car while Spanish maids, their faces partially covered with black and white veils, invited the tourists to rest in the cozy corner of Dr. C. J. Ryder's cottage. Red and yellow were the decorative colors here.

The next country visited was China. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Brooks represented the wealth of China, and many of the curiosities displayed had been brought from that country by Mr. Brooks in his last round trip around the world. Mrs. Brooks was assisted by several ladies in receiving her guests. Yellow banding and two-colored yellow lanterns with Chinese characters in blue adorned the piazza. At market end were two loads of Chinese servants presided over by a girl dressed in Chinese gowns.

It was a cozy matter to leave China, and from the beauty of its surroundings, but the use of the automobiles, steadily to become very scarce. Owing to the constantly increasing crowd at the club, many of the automobiles that were supposed to make the round trip, picking up passengers at each stop, were turned back after leaving Japan so as to get the clamoring tourists started off. Consequently nearly every car that left China for Turkey, the last stopping place, was crowded to the gunwales, the male passengers being glad of the opportunity to sit on the floor by the driver.

Down toward Shippan Point the motor cars steered the way to the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Schofield. This was a long ride, with many jolting bumps of road, not unlike the motion of the sea as the automobile bobbed merrily over them. Dr. Schofield's home was well chosen for Turkey. The blue waters of the sound were visible, an invigorating briny odor was wafted over the lawns, making a cheerful change from the prevailing essence of highway dust and city air.

The proceeds of this novel automobile world tour were devoted to the needs of the Sunday school, and a fund of several hundred dollars was raised.

SLEEP CURE FOR BRAIN FAG.

Remarkable Results Obtained by New Swedish Treatment.

Some twenty years ago, when the mind would break down because of excessive use of an animal body, the method would be to let the patient lie in bed, with his head under a pillow, and his arms and legs extended, and his mind to rest. The whole man was unutilized in this way.

In many cases where the mind has been no mental overstrain, this was so. In other cases, however, the mind would not rest from the constant light and pressure. The whole man was unutilized in this way.

Dr. Otto Wetterstrand, at Stockholm, is trying to meet this difficulty by treating such patients by a sleep prolonged even to three or four weeks, and the Psycho-Therapeutic society of London hopes to follow his methods when it can afford larger payment to recommend its patients under this "suggestive" cure.

Dr. Wetterstrand has treated over 3,000 cases. The faded, worried man reclines in an easy chair. He sees others doing the same. He listens, as they do, to a quiet, forcible exposition of the cure from the doctor, who afterward speaks to him individually in a subdued undertone, "suggesting" the benefit his particular malady will receive. After a few days of such preliminary treatment the patient goes willingly to bed and to sleep, roused occasionally to a half conscious state to eat and be tended. No unauthorized person is allowed to enter the room; the sleeper is put on support with a sympathetic nurse and receives the necessary "suggestions" as to eating, etc., from the doctor himself. "The remarkable results," says a great French physician, "which Wetterstrand has had will considerably extend the limits of suggestive therapy."

The deeper the sleep the quicker the cure, and, unlike that produced by hypnotic drugs, it is as invigorating as natural sleep and allows nature an equal chance of repairing organic and functional disorders.—London Mail.

WORLD'S HIGHEST BRIDGE.

Great Engineering Achievement on the Cape to Cairo Line.

The bridge spanning the rapids of the African river Zambesi below Victoria falls is nearing completion and constitutes another wonder of engineering. Railroad trains on the Cape to Cairo road will pass over the Zambesi by means of this bridge. Owing to the method of construction adopted the bridge had to be self-sustaining at every stage of its erection. The plan provided for a push two miles of the span over the river banks simultaneously, by fasten these in place and keep on pushing others out until the two sections met.

Curiously enough, it has usually been a schoolboy that beat Travis. The grand old man of the royal and ancient game has been solemnly defeated at least once every year since he became the deity of the links, and of late it is the youngsters who rush in on him where oldsters dare not tread. Incidentally C. H. Seeley, the winner of the metropolitan championship, is a very young man. It seems like only the other day that he won the schoolboy championship of Connecticut.

"Youth will be served," was the motto to that the bucks and bloods and noble Cornuthians of good King George's day swore by, and today more emphatically than ever it rules in golf.

Who ever hears nowadays of the seasoned veterans of the game in the big competitions? Who today can tell you the playing strength of Douglas, of Toller, of Whitcham, Jim Tyng, Menzies, McDonald, Singer or Muller? They are no longer dangerous. The schoolboys are upon them. The little fuzzy children could break in two with one gesture of rage, are now crowding the first ranks. In no other department of sport today is this so true as in golf.

The reason is not hard to find. The boys who are displacing the old athletes at the game have grown up at golf. They were caught young and taught how to swing. They have none of the shoulder stiffness of the old baseball or boxing or rowing or swimming expert.

They were put at golf at the age of fourteen or so, when their muscles were rudimentary and could be easily molded to perform any special work. They don't have to hold themselves down to a certain degree and swing even as you and I. They swing a golf club as easily and naturally as the old pros who jump off a long street car. They require no special concentration of mind or tensing of muscles.

And that is why it is entirely possible that Walter J. Travis will become the last of our growingly settled, matured golf champions. It may well be that hereafter the champion shall be a schoolboy or at most a collegian.

Until the last half dozen years golf has been the pastime of seclude men, men well grown and set in their ways. It was a game, a sport, a fine diversion—nothing on the green grass beneath God's clean blue sky. But golf today is no longer a mere pastime. Schoolboys have made it an athletic game. When the late lamented Willie Campbell was greenskeeper at Boston, three flapping-legged, cross-country runners to whom he lent midwinters one day paralyzed him by asking when they came back panting from the eighteenth green, "What's the fastest time you made over this course?"

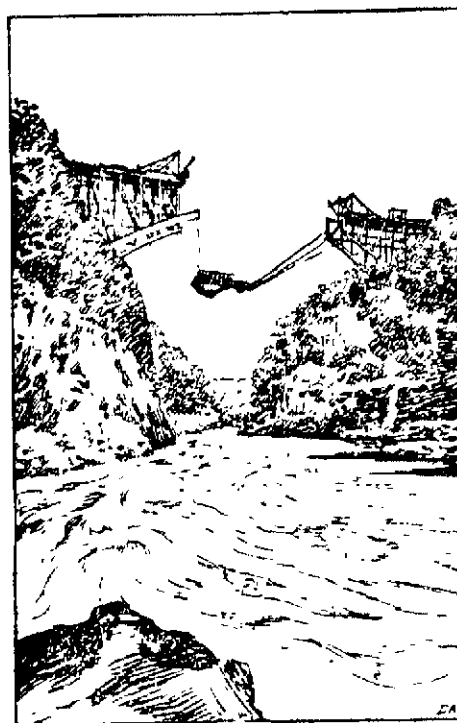
Well, the royal and ancient game is really growing to be like that now. It is becoming a regularly organized athletic sport. Boys are going to dominate it as they do all other branches of athletics.

And, mark this, croaking old men: The boys will set the standard of excellence higher than it ever has been.

"Radio" Term for Wireless Message.

The British post-office, which manages the telegraph business of England, has adopted the word "radio" as the designation for a wireless telegram.

An electrical apparatus for stamping glass tumblers invented by a Liverpool official enables one man to stamp 1,800 glasses an hour, while by the old system two men could only turn out between them about 360 per hour.



BUILDING THE ZAMBESI BRIDGE.

tions of the span should meet in the center. The height above the river was too great to permit of the erection of scaffolding, and falling workmen and tools were caught in a traveling rope mesh and canvas cradle.

The Victoria falls somewhat resemble the falls of Niagara, but are on a grander scale. They are over a mile wide and about 100 feet high, or about two and a half times the height of Niagara falls. The bridge is across the gorge in front of the falls and within reach of their spray.

Not far from the falls are the famous hot springs which are the source of the Victoria Falls. From which it is estimated that a million gallons of water are poured over the falls every second of the day.

Storage of Wind Power.

It is believed that the cheapening of the method of the storage battery will enable us to harness the energy afforded by windmills that it will serve for constant use. The reason why so little has been done with the winds as a power is that the speed varies, and there are long periods in which the movement is too slight to afford power. The force which can be won from the winds for man's benefit amounts to many times as much as is now won from all other sources which are utilized.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Domestic Wireless Telegraph.

The domestic wireless telegraph of William J. Hammer, a New York electrical engineer, includes a tiny transmitter and pole on the dining room table, with batteries under the table, and in the kitchen another pole, with transmitter and receiver, connected with an electric bell. A wireless current through the walls summons the maid, a system of signals giving a call for anything desired.

Stamping Glass Tumblers.

An electrical apparatus for stamping glass tumblers invented by a Liverpool official enables one man to stamp 1,800 glasses an hour, while by the old system two men could only turn out between them about 360 per hour.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

Effective May 21, 1905.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Proposition to Widen Canton-Massillon Road.

ROAD IS NOW OF LEGAL WIDTH.

Canton-Akron Company Favors the Movement and Wants to Lay a Double Track—County Commissioners Cannot Take Action in the Matter—Believed Man was Drowned in Meyer's Lake Sunday.

Canton, June 19.—The proposition to widen the state road between Canton and Massillon and construct a boulevard between the two cities was taken up at a meeting held in the county commissioners' office Monday forenoon. The meeting was attended by J. W. Bierly, who has largely interested himself as a promoter of the project, C. M. Russell and Dr. W. H. Kirkland, of Massillon, Gordon M. Mather, president of the Canton board of trade, A. D. McCarty, secretary of the Canton board of trade, William R. Zollinger, former president of the Canton board of trade, H. S. Kaufman, L. A. Lochot, directors of the Canton board of trade, Attorneys Austin Lynch and John C. Welty, Manager E. S. Dimmock, of the Canton-Akron Railway Company, Prosecutor Robert H. Day and the board of county commissioners. It is projected to widen the road between Canton and Massillon to one hundred feet, and build a driveway and boulevard between the cities. The roadway is now sixty-six feet in width which means that to carry the project through means the acquiring of thirty-four feet of additional roadway. The promoters of the plan have a big undertaking, owing to the fact that the road is now wider than is required by law for a state road. The law requires sixty feet. This condition prevents the board of county commissioners from taking any steps to appropriate land for the purpose of making a one hundred foot road. Attorney Welty said that the Canton-Akron Company was willing to co-operate and would likely build a double track between Canton and Massillon. The plans for widening the roadway are still indefinite although those who have undertaken it are most enthusiastic. Mr. Bierly stated at the meeting that blue prints had been prepared showing the topography of the land which must be acquired. He said that by taking thirty-four feet off of the north side of the land lying adjacent to the roadway it could be widened without removing more than a dozen houses and establishing a new grade. County Commissioner Hay stated that the board appreciated the fact that the contemplated improvement would be a splendid thing but they had no authority in the matter. Prosecutor Day corroborated this position. He said: "The road between Canton and Massillon is a state road. It is now sixty-six feet wide, which is even wider than the law requires. The county commissioners have no authority to purchase any land to widen the road to one hundred feet. The road now has its legal width."

Dr. W. H. Kirkland, of Massillon, said that he was willing to donate seventeen feet off his land near Jackson lane, about two miles from Massillon, providing seventeen feet could be secured from the opposite side of the roadway. He said that he was enthusiastically in favor of the proposed widening and would assist in any way he could. He said that much of the land would have to be purchased and that the boards of trade of Canton and Massillon should unite in efforts to obtain consents of property owners and in getting plans materialized.

Mr. Welty suggested that the legislature be appealed to for an amendment to the laws governing state roads limiting their width to one hundred feet. He suggested that the boards of trade of Canton and Massillon should unite and appoint committees to jointly work up the project.

The finding of a suit of man's wearing apparel, including coat, pantaloons, jacket, hat, shoes and socks in a boat floating at the opposite side of Meyer's lake from the boat landing, gives the idea to Boat Tender William Edelman and others employed at the lake that the body of some poor unfortunate lies at the bottom of the water. The boat was found floating about at an early hour Sunday morning and the clothing was taken in charge by Mr. Edelman. Nothing was heard of any missing person and after reporting his find little or nothing more was done by Mr. Edelman until Sunday evening, when it was learned that a man named Pearce, who spends much of his time fishing at the lake, had seen a man leaving the landing shortly after daylight in the morning. He had merely taken a glance in the direction that the man was going and then turned his head in another direction. Later he saw the boat floating toward the oppo-

site shore without an occupant. Boatman Edelman thinks that if the man drowned in the lake that his body will be found in the vicinity of the boat landing, as the boat was not more than one hundred feet away when it was seen by Pearce. There was nothing in the clothing to furnish identification except a laundry mark on the socks. A little tag bearing the initials "L. C." was found on one of the pieces. Special Officer David Edelman said that they would make an effort to find the body Monday afternoon, providing the water is calm enough to work. He says that a body could be seen on the bottom of the lake, if it is not further out than is now supposed. He thought, however, that if the body was there it would have been brought to the surface by Sunday night's storm.

Edward F. Quigley and Edna Sonnenhalter, of Massillon, have been licensed to wed.

SERVICES IN THE CEMETERY

The Annual Memorial K. of P. Exercises.

GRAVES WERE DECORATED.

The Rev. James Jones, Chaplain of Enterprise Company U. R. K. of P., Gave the Annual Address—Rathbone Sisters Decorated the Graves of Deceased Members.

One hundred and fifty members of the various branches of the Knights of Pythias order took part in the annual memorial exercises in the Massillon cemetery Sunday afternoon.

The members of Enterprise company and Stark and Perry lodges met at Perry castle at 3 o'clock and headed by drums marched to the cemetery. Two special cars conveyed the Rathbone Sisters to the cemetery. The members of the lodges decorated the graves of deceased members and the Rathbone Sisters performed a similar act in memory of their deceased members.

The exercises were opened with a song by a male quartette. The ritualistic work was in charge of Thomas Kay, chancellor commander. The Rev. James Jones made the memorial address. The closing prayer of the ritualistic work was read by W. R. Slater.

The Rev. Mr. Jones spoke about fifteen minutes upon the significance of the meeting and the beautiful example to others of the annual decoration of the graves of deceased members. The fraternalism which binds the members together, the acts of kindness performed without the knowledge of the world and other characteristics of a good knight were spoken of. The Rev. Mr. Jones is chaplain of Enterprise company U. R. K. of P.

The following are the names of the deceased members of the order in Massillon: Those buried in the Massillon cemetery are Charles Wentzel, John Leu, J. B. Wendling, Louis Stilkey, J. B. Thompson, Isaac Ulman, H. J. Rerick, W. C. Earl, Henry Huber, A. V. Freyer, John Coleman, William C. Poe, W. C. Russell, William Schworm, R. Phillips, Joseph Donley, John Bell, T. Ackeret, Frank Lape, Joseph Bidler, J. C. F. Putman, James Kerstetter, C. A. Krider, James Domesee.

The following are buried in St. Joseph's cemetery: Otto Bernard, J. Grever, Joseph Carnes, Conrad Miller; West Brookfield cemetery, Thomas Myers and A. H. Jones; Canton cemetery, L. S. Buttermore and George Lichtenwalter; Akron, Jacob Whiler; Cleveland, Louis Schimke; Pittsburg, Daniel Rodgers; Valley Junction, C. W. Friend; Youngstown Hill, James Hall; Dalton, A. H. Owens.

A REGULAR TORNADO.

It Did Damage at North Lawrence—Church Struck.

The storm which struck Massillon between 8 and 10 o'clock Sunday evening was a regular tornado northwest of the city. At North Lawrence windows were blown out, outkitchens upset, trees blown down and other damage done. One citizen reported that the wind blew the top off his organ and carried it out of the house and into an adjoining field. An immense tree, blown across the Pennsylvania railroad track, delayed the Chicago limited for some time.

During the storm Myers church, about two miles southwest of the city, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. A large quantity of slate was knocked off of the roof and a corner of the building was twisted and torn away. Nobody was injured, although there were a number of people around the building at the time.

Telephone and telegraph wires suffered in various parts of the county. The worst part of Sunday's storm seemed to pass west of Massillon. Re-

ports from the country indicate that some damage was done to crops, owing to the high wind prevailing, and the fact that the ground was saturated from the recent heavy rains.

LABOR DAY ARRANGEMENTS

They Were Discussed by the Committees Sunday.

PLANS ALMOST COMPLETED.

Some Valuable Prizes Will be Offered—A Committee Will Look After Street Car Conveniences—Local Orator of the Day to be Chosen.

All arrangements for the Labor day picnic, to be held next Labor day, were discussed at a special meeting of the committees recently appointed, Sunday morning in Trades and Labor Assembly hall. Henry Holzbach, president of the committee on arrangements, presided and called the meeting to order.

The committee appointed to select grounds reported that McClymonds park had been chosen for the day's doings. The committee on prize drawing reported that there would be five separate prizes offered, the first to be a \$44 steel range, the second thirty yards of Axminster carpet, at \$1.25 per yard, the third a fourteen karat gold ring, either ladies' or gentleman's, fourth a \$3 carpet sweeper and fifth a \$2.50 lawn mower. The committee on music, railroads, programme, sports, lunch stands, German village and bar reported progress made. The committee on railways reported that they would meet with General Manager Dimmock, of the Canton-Akron Electric Railway Company to provide for street car conveniences.

Mrs. H. B. Sihila, as representative from the Woman's Union Label League, asked the wishes of the committee concerning the part to be taken in the picnic by that organization. It was deemed best by the committee on orators for the day to select a local man of prominence for the day. Joseph Donant and George LeClair were appointed to superintend the construction work on the grounds. Charles Luckner was chosen vice president of the Labor day committee without opposition. The committees as already named and organized are as follows:

Grounds—Charles Schrom, John Longhiever, John Shively.
Prize drawing—Charles Schrom, John Longhiever, L. W. Adrian.
Music—William Becker, George Kepper, George LeClair.
Printing—L. W. Adrian, George Ballinger, Frank O'Neal.
Railroads—Henry W. Holzbach, George Ballinger, Charles Schrom.
Programme—Charles Luckner.
Sports—Alex. Griffith.
Bar—Charles Schrom.
German village—John Longhiever.
Ticket selling—L. W. Adrian.
Securing speaker—Henry W. Holzbach, Joseph Donant, L. W. Adrian.

P. H. C. EXCURSION.

Fine Opportunity to Visit Beautiful Avon Park.

Arrangements are being made by members of the Protected Home Circle for an excursion to Avon park on July 26. Avon park, which is located between Youngstown and Niles, is fast springing into notice as one of the most delightful picnic resorts in north-eastern Ohio, and the people of Massillon should welcome an opportunity to visit it. The management has spared no expense in furnishing amusements for the thousands who will visit the grounds this summer and the scenic beauties of the park are unsurpassed. A great skating pavilion, 100x250 feet in dimensions, has been constructed; two finely equipped dancing halls provide ample accommodations for those who desire to "trip the light fantastic toe," and a garden theater with an unusually attractive list of productions is not least among the features of interest. In addition to this, the zoological garden is filled with rare curiosities, and the roller coaster, bathing and boating makes up a list of attractions unexcelled. Later announcements will be made regarding time of trains and other particulars of what promises to be one of the most successful outings of the season.

FIRE AT MILLPORT.

Lightning Struck Building Destroyed Sunday Night.

A building owned by Henry Pahlau and occupied by a meat market and saloon by Gus Pahlau, at Millport, was struck by lightning Sunday night and burned to the ground. The building and contents were insured, the latter for \$200.

MR. CRONEBAUGH SPEAKS AT CANTON

Massillon Superintendent Addresses Graduates.

ABOUT PATTERSON DIPLOMAS.

Mr. Cronebaugh Tells the Pupils Who Have Successfully Passed the Patterson Examination That They Should Take Advantage of High School Training.

Commencement exercises for Patterson graduates were held at the high school building, Canton, Saturday morning, under the management of the county board of examiners. The entire class numbers seventy-six. Superintendent C. L. Cronebaugh, of the Massillon schools, delivered the address, preparatory to the presentation of diplomas.

By successfully passing the Patterson examination, formerly known as the Boxwell examination, the pupil of the county elementary grades is entitled to free tuition in the high school. Two examinations were held during the past year for applicants.

In his address Superintendent Cronebaugh spoke of the two forces which are potential in forming character—the purely benevolent force such as exemplified in the school, church, the home and the state, and the second force exerted with selfish intent and not planned for the good and advantage of mankind. That the young people may ally themselves with the first, and better of these forces, the speaker impressed upon the graduates the necessity of being able to distinguish rightly the difference between the classes.

In return for benefits received from the benevolent institutions, the speaker continued, the boy and girl must exert influences which make the state worthy of its name, must give aid to the moral and spiritual uplift of humanity, and support with all his might those institutions which have as their object the training and cultivation of the intellect.

The wish was expressed that every graduate would take advantage of the Patterson diploma, which entitles him to high school training without charge. Although the country pupil has some disadvantage in attending high school because of distance, the speaker argued that other advantages were in his favor. "Idle moments," said the speaker, "such as are at the command of the city boy or girl, divert their attention from school work." The country boy and girl know no time for idleness, he said, and this is one of their advantages. It was also the speaker's belief that the country pupil is better equipped to enter the high school than the city pupil.

Discussing education generally, Mr. Cronebaugh emphasized the fact that education consists not only of book knowledge. "A certain amount of book knowledge is absolutely necessary, but there are other powers essential. The senses must be developed so that at a glance one can discern the purpose, plan and design of an object or idea. We must learn to think, to judge and be willing to do those things which tend for good. For this training the high school is especially adapted and the high school points to the college."

"These institutions of higher learning are intended for culture and training and if any graduate wishes to enter the high school simply in order to dress better and travel in better society, it would be advantageous for them to cease their school life at once."

The young men and women must prepare themselves to meet opportunities, the speaker said, instead of seeking them. "The opportunities are here," he emphasized, "and it is a question of preparing to meet them successfully." As proof of this assertion the recent search for a competent engineer to build the Panama canal at a salary of \$50,000 per year was cited.

OBITUARY.

ABRAM SARBACH.

The burial of Abram Sarbach, who died at his home west of Navarre on Saturday afternoon, occurred at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Massillon cemetery. Mr. Sarbach was 90 years of age. He was born in Switzerland but had lived in this country for many years. He was a farmer. Surviving him are two sons, Jacob Sarbach and Abram Sarbach, Jr.

Beautifying methods that injure the skin and health are dangerous. Be beautiful without discomfort by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Sunshine faces follow its use. 35 cents. Z. T. Baltzly.

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. Winkler's Cherry Balm has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SINKING OF THE SUVAROFF.

Japanese Captain Tells How He Sank Rojestvensky's Flagship.

The captain of the Japanese destroyer Mutsu, in describing how he attacked and sank Rojestvensky's flagship, the Suvaroff, in the battle of the Sea of Japan, spoke as follows, says a special cable dispatch from Sasebo to the New York American.

"At daybreak on May 27 we received warning that the enemy's fleet was approaching. Our squadron opened fire in a concealed spot which the Russian guns couldn't reach. We merely threatened, and the Russians unsuspectingly returned our fire. My destroyer was outside the battle circle watching the movements of the Russians, whose firing was lamentable. Many of their shells passed over the Japanese fleet and dropped in the water astern. One, however, hit us astern, and at the same time an order came for us to attack the enemy's flagship."

"Although our boat was damaged, we made up our minds to face death bravely for the sake of the emperor and our country. So, with engines going at full speed, we dashed through the heavy seas toward the enemy's ship to within 100 meters. When we fired our first torpedo, a fish shaped eighteen inch Whitehead, we saw it strike the Suvaroff astern and soon realized that it had smashed her steering gear."

"From this moment the whole of the shell fire of the Japanese fleet was concentrated upon Rojestvensky's flagship. Her funnels were shot into tinsel and her masts, with one exception, collapsed with a terrible noise. The officers and sailors crowded around the one remaining mast as though demented. It was really an awful sight even for me, who in war have witnessed many terrible incidents."

"Then we fired a second torpedo. It struck the engine compartment and the flagship immediately listed nearly to the water's edge."

"Meanwhile the cannonading of the whole Japanese fleet, as if controlled by one automatic switch, was concentrated upon the crowd of officers and men standing beneath the solitary mast."

"Within a few seconds they were scattered into fragments, like dry leaves before the wind. Almost simultaneously the flagship reared up and plunged to the bottom of the sea. Then we retired from the battle circle."

GERMS IN DOCTORS' BEARDS

Why a Corner Looks For Baldheaded and Clean Shaven Physicians.

"I find that people are believing the story about doctors carrying disease germs in their beards," said Dr. O. H. Parker, a deputy coroner, the other morning to a reporter of the Kansas City Star. "I think it is policy for me to sacrifice my whiskers. They must go. Too many of my patients mention the connection between germs and whiskers. I see they take it seriously. One woman told of a doctor who, she said, carried typhoid germs in his beard. Of course it is ridiculous. Germs would be no more likely to dwell in the beard than in the mustache, eyebrows or the hair."

"The doctors are getting a dose of their own medicine. The doctor of tomorrow may be baldheaded and clean shaven, smiting about in a double-breasted asbestos bathing suit and sprinkling himself every few minutes with chloride of lime and carbolic acid. As the fairy tales used to say 'They have pronounced their own fate.'"

Not infrequently we read of an accident or calamity of some kind in a great city, where a Roman Catholic priest appears on the scene and administers comfort to the stricken and dying. It is seldom that we read of a Protestant minister in similar circumstances, says the Church Economist. A priest will be easily recognized and readily admitted to an injured man. A minister is not so easily recognized. Some may wear a cut of clothing that will confirm their claims to be clergy men, but others do not. Why should not Protestant ministers who wish to improve every opportunity for doing good supply themselves with badges, which they can always wear, though concealed, but which they can display when the emergency arises, thus securing access to the center of a crowd where lies a prostrate man, or to a burning building where the average man is debarré? There would need to be nothing on the badge except the words, "Clergyman, New York."

Bonquets of Thornless Roses.

Contrary to poetic fancy, the roses carried by maids and matrons of society this season are without even the suspicion of a thorn, says the New York Press. Not that they are a peculiar variety, for when they come from the parent stem they are in condition to wound the fingers as of old. But under the new method the blooms alone are used, the stems being discarded. The new bonquets, if they may be called such, are shaped something like a fan and are flat at the back. The flowers are fastened on a frame which is lined with silk, so that they may be held against the most delicate of frocks. The bouquet originated in London and so pleased Queen Alexandra that she permitted it to be named after her.

Fad For Engagement Rings.

The postoffice inspectors are considering the case of a young woman out in Nebraska who has been making a specialty of collecting engagement rings. She has corresponded with hundreds of men through matrimonial bureaus and other agencies, becoming engaged to them liberally. She has remarkable success in bringing the case up to the ring stage, but stops there.

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. Winkler's Cherry Balm has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

JAPAN'S KEEN SEAMEN

How They Eagerly Took Instruction From a Foreigner.

WERE "GLUTTONS FOR KNOWLEDGE"

Retired British Naval Officer Says the Japanese Are a Nation of Notebooks—Not Only Officers and Engineers, but Ordinary Sailors Use Them—Marvelous Imitators, but They Can Also Initiate.

Japan's seamen and their training for her navy is thus described in the Detroit News-Tribune by W. J. Harding, a retired fleet engineer of the British navy:

My modest share in the training of Japan's navy was a very valuable experience, because all the time I was teaching the Japanese the Japanese were teaching me. They studied with the same determination, the same concentration of energy with which they have since fought, and they gave me a splendid object lesson in what pure patriotism can do for a man even in peacetime study.

The Japanese does not put forth his energies with the primary object of outstripping his fellows in the race for position, but in the hope of being of great service to his country. Should he be offered the post of admiral when he felt certain that he would be more useful as a gunner he would cheerfully remain in the humbler position.

When I took charge of the students of marine engineering I gave them the Keyham course, instructing them entirely in English, even the words of command being taught to them in our language. They were simply gluttons for knowledge.

For a time I was somewhat mystified by seeing tiny disks of red blotting paper dotted about their books of instruction, but I discovered eventually that it was the custom to place a disk opposite any item which was not perfectly clear, and not until they had thoroughly mastered the troublesome point would they flick that disk away. As a matter of fact, the disk never remained in one place long.

The faculty of observation is one of the greatest assets in the Japanese character. During the last generation Japanese students have been sent to every corner of the world where anything unusual was to be learned in connection with naval warfare, and every one of these students has sent home regular and full reports.

One of the first lessons I had to learn as a teacher in Japan was this. The Japanese student cannot in any way be scolded into learning. The Russians drill their men with whips; the Germans notoriously make bullying for discipline, and even in the British navy corporal punishment is not altogether unknown. The disgrace of being struck would make a Japanese, however, cannot stand in the national form of suicide immediately. When a man's "very beard" is not good enough, the misery of being a failure is quite punishment enough for him.

Not only the officers and engineers, but even the ordinary seamen, provide themselves with notebooks. The Japanese are, in fact, a nation of notebooks. They are clever imitators, as witness their copying of the British navy; but they are also clever initiators, and in probably every seaman's notebook will be found at least one brand new idea of his own, which in due course will be submitted to his superiors. I am not ashamed to say that while teaching my students I got more than one good "wrinkle" from them.

We have taught the Japanese how to make guns, but we cannot teach them anything in the art of making the bronze for the guns. Their bronze is incomparably superior to ours and withstands any climate for generations. British bronze, on the other hand, soon corrodes. The new statue of Rodin on Westminster bridge is already showing signs of corrosion, and the Trafalgar square lions and Thames embankment sphinxes, although by no means old, are noticeably rotting. A Japanese cannon in Southsea, however, is as good as ever, after about thirty years' exposure to our climate.

We have taught the Japanese how to make guns, but we cannot teach them anything in the art of making the bronze for the guns. Their bronze is incomparably superior to ours and withstands any climate for generations. British bronze, on the other hand, soon corrodes. The new statue of Rodin on Westminster bridge is already showing signs of corrosion, and the Trafalgar square lions and Thames embankment sphinxes, although by no means old, are noticeably rotting. A Japanese cannon in Southsea, however, is as good as ever, after about thirty years' exposure to our climate.

A Mountain Lion Contract.

John Goff, chief guide of President Roosevelt on both of his Colorado hunts, with Galatin Sprague and B. P. Wells, who were also out on the last presidential bear hunt, recently passed through Denver on their way to Yellowstone National park, where they have a four year contract to destroy the mountain lion, lynx and bobcats that have been killing the deer and elk, says a Denver dispatch. Besides receiving pay of forest rangers the three men who have gone to Yellowstone are to have all the pelts of the game they kill. These will probably be worth several thousand dollars a year.

Dreammaker's Carelessness.

A Washington seamstress left a needle in the back of a dress she completed for a Kansas young lady not long ago and now, says the Kansas City Journal, a particular friend of the family wears his arm in an arnica bandage.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY **J.S. TRIGG**

REGISTER, DES MOINES, IA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The late planting of corn and poor seed is a combination which hardly ever wins.

The bragging about the prospect for a large crop of fruit is very often hushed later on by the difficulty in finding a market for it.

A South Dakota woman who entered some hens in the late Australian egg laying contest, where they took a number of first prizes, has no trouble now in selling her old hens at \$20 each.

The cement road culvert is coming into use, and it is easily the best material for this purpose which has yet been tried. The wooden culvert is going to disappear from the highways of the country inside of ten years.

Fly time and hot weather coupled with poor pasture are a combination which fixes no end of good cows. Try a dark, cool barn and plenty of good green food for the cows from 9 to 5 o'clock during dog days this year, and see the cows hold up their milk.

A dairyman inquires whether the possibilities of the dairy cow have been reached. If his cows are making only 175 pounds of butter a year they have not, but if they are making 400 pounds they are. There is a 225 pound butter possibility connected with most of our dairies—that much butter which they get and don't.

The sharp competition which is on between the steam roads and the trolley roads, which so far has resulted in a serious loss of traffic and profits to the steam roads, is evolving a new system of transportation in the use of motor cars to be operated by gasoline power, to be used on the steam roads and thus secure so far as possible for them all the advantages of the trolley lines.

The new method of treating the common earth roads of the country, as outlined in these notes lately, is spreading with marvelous rapidity all over the northwest. The reports following its introduction into any locality are all of the same tenor—wonderful improvement made in the condition of the highways. The exceeding cheapness and simplicity of the method commend it to every community where bad earth roads exist.

The state of Minnesota has made a great success of the manufacture of binding twine by its convicts at the state penitentiary, the twine manufactured being sold to the farmers of the state at practically cost price, effecting a saving of them which is estimated at \$300,000 for the current season. Now, if the flax fiber which at present is produced and goes to waste in the state can be utilized in place of the imported fiber from Manila the farmers of that state will soon have very cheap twine.

The Americans are getting the mutton eating habit. Heretofore they have been wedded to the sirloin steak, but now they are catching on to the merits of the mutton chop. This change in taste means much for the future of the sheep man, for he can produce a pound of mutton just as cheaply as a pound of beef or pork, and in a way cheaper, for the sheep will make good meat out of much food which is generally wasted on the farm, while the income from the wool may be counted anyhow as so much clean profit.

In a western state where the road laws were recently changed compelling the payment of the road tax in cash instead of permitting the farmer to work out his tax in the old way there has been much kicking and protesting, many resenting the change in the law as an innovation which deprived them of an ancient right. However, when the road boss compelled them to work they kicked harder than ever over the fact that they had to work for ten hours and put in a good hard day's work. They are now willing to pay their tax without kicking.

An old man died at a western poor-house recently, having been an inmate of the institution for seventeen years. The local paper in commenting upon the old man's death said he was an old resident of the place and that during the years of his active life had always been rated as a good citizen, but that, while he had no bad habits, he never was able to save a dollar, and so when old age overtook him there was nowhere for him to go save to the poor-house. We all of us know of many just such men, not exactly lazy or incompetent, but some way thriftless, just managing to live while they have health and strength, and that's all, and bound to become a burden to their relations or the public when they become old. This ought not so to be. A man has, if he lives to threescore, at least forty working years, and there should be more done in the line of teaching men how to save during those years to prevent old age and poverty from making life miserable for them.

It is remarkable how quickly an old cow's pedigree will come to light when she is run over by the cars.

We are of the opinion that no mistake will be made if you shoot every sparrow, crow and butcher bird you see.

The small farm will nearly always pay a better rate of interest on the money invested than the large farm. Most men try to cover too many acres.

There are two farm products which always maintain good prices and are never overproduced, and these are eggs and butter. Cold storage will always prevent any glut of the market in either of these products.

A friend captured and tamed two young foxes and they afforded a good deal of amusement to his boys. However, they got loose one night last fall and cleaned up a prize lot of chickens for one of his neighbors, and now our friend has gone out of the fox business.

What publicity will do in exterminating a fraud is well illustrated in the case of the private refrigerator car system. The press of the country so mercilessly exposed the rascality of this trust that it is practically busted, and the railway corporations are installing their own refrigerator service, where all are treated alike.

A reader wishes to know if roosters are essential to egg production in the poultry yard. Only where the eggs are wanted for hatching purposes. Hens will lay just as many eggs without roosters as with them, and the eggs are claimed to keep longer and be better for eating and cooking purposes when the head of the harem is not with the flock.

He plowed well, dragged his field into good shape and planted his corn, but found the middle of May that he must plant all over again just because he had not thought it worth while to know for sure that his seed corn would germinate. The result is that his crop will be late and quite likely will be caught by the frost in the fall before it is matured. He should know better next year, but there are lots of him who won't learn.

We are asked about the veal calf, how soon it should be marketed and how it should be fed. The calf should never go to market until it is at least a month old, and we know of no better way to make it fit for market than to give it all the new milk it will assimilate. The veal calf should never get acquainted with skim milk. The animal is at its best when six or seven weeks old. No man with a conscience will sell veal less than a month old, but lots of men do.

We do not believe that any man who limits his work to just eight hours a day can ever make very much financial headway. The men who make money and get ahead have got to devote more time than this to their work. Theoretically, if a man works eight hours, sleeps eight hours and devotes eight hours to recreation and mental improvement he is doing the right thing, but in this bustling and competitive age eight hours' work will not build up a bank account and get him out of debt.

In the problem of seeking a new home and a new farm there are many things to be considered. We would place first of all the question of the natural fertility of the soil, then climate and length of working season, then cost of clearing and fitting land for cultivation, then the type of people one would have for neighbors, then distance from market. One can obtain every desired advantage except the first name in many of the eastern states, but the poor quality of the soil offsets them all.

The June catch crop often becomes one of the important crops on the farm. There are almost always odd corners and pieces of land which perhaps were too wet for early cultivation and sowing or where the seed may have failed which can be used for a late catch crop. Among the crops which may be used for this purpose are field corn planted thickly for fodder, the several kinds of millet, buckwheat, sorghum, to be cut for fodder. These odds and ends of fields should by all means be thus used; otherwise they become a patch of rank weed growth.

The new method of working the earth roads, recently referred to at length in these notes, is being generally introduced and with the most remarkable success. Wherever tried the plan is most highly commended as being cheap, easy of operation, most adaptable wherever the roads are made of the worst material and most effective in every way in the reconstruction of what has been a bad road into what all admit to be a good one. Many cities and towns are adopting the plan for the care of all unpaved streets and are working wonders. The writer's experience with this method of caring for the earth roads is such that we cannot too strongly urge upon township and municipal officials the benefit to be derived from its adoption. The poll taxes of the average township are sufficient in amount year by year to fully cover the cost of the care of the highways by this plan, leaving all the regular taxes levied and collected to be applied to the building of bridges and culverts and such heavy cutting and filling as the roads of the city or township may require. We can easily see that the rate of taxation may be materially reduced in the near future, and we still have a type of earth roads of such excellence as was never thought to be possible.

WASTE ACRES.

There is a very large acreage of the best land in the northwest tied up and at present entirely unproductive along the rights of way of the railroads. In fact, it is worse than unproductive, as the cost of cutting the weed growth is a big item of expense to the railway companies. We have always believed that in time, when the roads got on a better financial footing, efforts would be made to improve these rights of way and at least render them attractive if not remunerative. Some of the roads have commenced work along this line, one of the big companies of the west having commenced a system of leasing such rights of way to farmers owning adjoining land at a nominal rental, the conditions being that the land is to be plowed and seeded down to tame grasses and be mowed and kept trimmed up. Something of the same sort should be done with the wagon roads. As it is now, with the four rod road in common use, there is a similar and far more extensive waste of good soil. We can see no good reason why, after the road is properly graded to a width of thirty or forty feet, the rest of the highway should not pass under the control of the adjacent land owner to be cultivated as a part of his field. This plan has been adopted in a few localities with the best results. Waste acres are made thereby productive and the appearance of the highway and the adjoining farms is immensely improved. The progress of the country in the coming years is going to lie along just such lines—the utilization of waste resources.

FAIR PRICES.

The question is, what are fair prices for farm products and how cheap should a farmer be able to buy the commodities which he needs? Taking it today at the primary markets, hogs are worth about 5 cents per pound; beef, 5 to 6 cents; butter, 23 cents; eggs, 15 cents; corn, 45 cents per bushel; oats, 30 cents; hay, \$6 per ton. These commodities produced on land of an average value of say \$70 per acre, the farmer pays a hand \$25 per month, buys a mower for \$37, a harrow for \$120, a wagon for \$50, a buggy for \$40, gets fence wire for 3 cents a pound and twine for 10 cents, pays 4 to 5 per cent interest for money he borrows, and we most seriously question if in all the country's history there has ever been a time when the values of commodities were more nearly balanced, or a time when farming as a business was a better all round proposition. Still there are some men who would like to sell corn for \$1 a bushel, buy nails at a cent a pound, and get a hired man for \$8 a month, and so they keep an everlasting howl going up at government and the existing order of things.

BUSINESS ON THE FARM.

In any well conducted manufacturing establishment the question of cost of production is very closely studied, and no means are left untried to reduce this cost of production to the lowest possible limit. If a machine will do the work of a man, and, besides, do it better, out goes the man, no matter what may be the cost of the machine, and if a new machine will do the work cheaper than the old one, out goes the old one. We note that there is very little of this thing to be seen on our farms, where the cost of producing farm crops and meats is seldom seriously considered. In fact, but few farmers really know what it costs to produce a bushel of corn, a pound of butter, beef or pork. If at the end of the year they have a little money which no one has a claim on, they figure they are that much ahead. More than this they cannot tell to save their lives about their business. It would be well to make farming more of a business proposition.

OFFAL AS HOG FOOD.

There is a growing protest against the use of animal offal as a food for hogs. The hog is the most cosmopolitan scavenger of any of our domestic animals, save possibly the hen, and, while we are not prepared to say that this catering to the hog's carnivorous tastes unfits him as food for man, the knowledge that he has been so fed and fattened does something to neutralize the fetching flavor of boiled ham, young pig sausage and the toothsome roast pork and apple sauce. Some of the states are legislating against this barbarous method of feeding the pig and propose to confine the brute to a strictly vegetarian diet. This protest is based mostly upon sentiment, for we have never yet heard a similar protest raised against the hen and probably never will, while old biddy is every way as carnivorous and indiscriminate in her feeding as is the hog.

THE DAIRY COW.

While the cow will do something for any farm where she is kept only as a sort of a side issue, just as poultry is kept, she will do twice as much on that farm where the dairy is made the principal and leading interest of the farm, for then there will be the silo, the better selected type of cow, a careful study of the important matter of the dairy ration and that care in feeding and milking so essential to the best results. This fact is illustrated very plainly in all sections, the small dairy which receives no special care giving a butter product of about 165 pounds per cow per year, while from those dairies where the cows are cared for scientifically the butter product is easily double.

J. S. Trigg

HOLD OF WESTERN IDEAS IN NORWAY

Great Changes Wrought by American Influences.

REPUBLIC IN ALL BUT THE NAME

How the Increasing Norwegian Immigration to the United States Has Affected Politics and Business in Norway—Possible Results of This Influence—Method of Electing Members of Upper House in Parliament.

The evolution in Norway which disclosed itself in the sudden separation from Sweden had been going on silently for the last quarter of a century, and it is largely a result of the influence of the states lying north of Missouri on the Mississippi river, says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. With Iowa and Minnesota and with Nebraska and the Dakotas also the people of Norway have been brought into closer and closer relations by increasing Norwegian immigration. As a result of constant correspondence between Norwegians in the west and Norwegians at home American ideas have taken a deep hold and have overgrown the ideas of the French constitution on which the union with Sweden under the French Bernadottes was based. An idea of these relations is given by the fact that Norwegians in the United States send home over three-quarters of a million dollars a year through the postoffice department and much larger amounts in bank drafts. They know the town politics of the American west almost as well in Kaute Nelson's birthplace in Norway as they are known in Minnesota and also the brands of flour made of Minnesota wheat. American visitors to Hammersfest, the "northernmost town in the world," where the sun does not set at all from May 13 to July 20, find the same brands of flour they find along the Mississippi river, and at Tromsø, where it "is midnight for seven months, noonday for three months and twilight the rest of the year," they are using the latest improved American electric lights during the seven months of night.

As a result of this close connection, any "modern movement" which was in the politics of Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas or Colorado is likely to appear in Norway very soon. Thus the granting of suffrage to women in some of our western states resulted in almost revolutionary changes in Norwegian politics. Miss Gina Krog, who is called the "Norwegian Susan B. Anthony," began an agitation for woman suffrage in Norway and made so many of the speeches on the subject which every one knows almost by heart in the American west, that the Conservatives of the storthing, or national parliament, could not keep the property qualification for male suffrage against the results of the agitation. The Norwegian Liberals combined with the Radicals, and between 1898 and 1901 Norwegian suffrage was reorganized with a close approximation to the Kansas plan of universal suffrage, including suffrage for women in municipal affairs.

In spite of the fact that it has been so long in union with Sweden, with the reigning Bernadottes as the executive head of its government, the Norwegian government is already republican in everything but its form, and, while in some respects it is more radically republican than Minnesota or Kansas, under its constitution, originally modeled on that of the French republic, it abolished all titles of nobility and all other titles except such as belong to holders of office during their incumbency. The storthing, which represents the ancient general assembly of the people, out of which the American congress developed, is closer to the American congress than is the parliament of any European country which recognizes the principle of royalty. It repudiates royalty as a principle and governs Norway under the constitutional theory that the people of Norway themselves are the source of all power and the authority for all law in Norway. It is this theory which has been acted on in repudiating the king of Sweden as the chief executive of Norway, and if there is "intervention" by Germany and other powers now, as has happened before, it will be largely for the purpose of keeping this theory in such check that it will not spread beyond Norway and interfere with existing conditions in the monarchical governments of Europe.

Under Norwegian law and the existing constitution the action of the Norwegian congress is not in a literal sense a "separation" from Sweden, as the two governments were completely separated before in everything except having the same king, who, as king of Sweden, claimed the right, always denied by Norway, of acting wholly for Norway in its foreign affairs.

This was the point at issue in the "constitutional representation" the king denied. In his view, allowing the appointment of a single Norwegian consul would have admitted its contention of its own complete sovereignty. In the Norwegian view, this sovereignty has always existed because it is not a vassal state or a province of Sweden, but a "sister state," with its own government and laws distinct from those of Sweden and in league with Sweden under a common king for a common object. It was because the king of Sweden seemed to be insisting on putting Norway in the attitude of a vassal state of Sweden that the Norwegian storthing in 1898 voted to remove the

union jack or emblem of union with Sweden, from the Norwegian flag.

In one respect at least the republicanism of Norway is more advanced than that of any other country. The two houses of parliament are intended to be a sufficient check upon each other without an executive veto. If they disagree upon a measure when voting separately, they meet in joint session, and unless they can so agree or so amend as to secure a two-thirds majority the measure fails. After they have once passed an act it goes into effect as soon as the executive signs and promulgates it. If it "pockets" it, Norwegian statesmen hold that this refusal does not amount to a veto, since under the constitution if the same act is repassed at the succeeding session and he again refuses to sign it it becomes a law at once on its passage for the third time. This one provision of itself was sufficient to vest the supreme power of last resort in government in the hands of the storthing rather than of the king of Sweden. The king's Norwegian cabinet, two resident at his court, the others in Norway, were also made fully responsible to the storthing, and if it disapproved any recommendation of theirs or voted down the policy they proposed to carry out, they were bound by law to resign.

In another feature the storthing goes beyond even American precedents. After its members have been elected by the voters of districts corresponding to our own congressional districts, they themselves elect the upper house or senate, choosing one-fourth of their own number to sit as senators to pass on all acts sent up from the lower house, in which all acts originate. In order to avoid "government by the chair" the storthing changes its speaker once every four weeks during its annual session of about six months.

With free education, light taxation and almost no burden for military service the Norwegians during the past quarter of a century have been one of the best governed people in the world. They have been satisfied with King Oscar in everything except his refusal to acknowledge what they claim as their full statehood under their constitution adopted in installing the Bernadottes as their reigning family. The literary leader of the agitation for full Norwegian separation from Sweden has been the famous writer Bjørnson, who, as the author of the Norwegian national hymn and many other popular productions in prose and verse, is a Norwegian idol. It is said that several years ago he told King Oscar that if he would resign as king the people of Norway would elect him the first president of the Norwegian republic. The good natured king laughed, but it is said that when the story spread it excited much Swedish indignation, and the present temper of the Swedes may be judged from the report that as a result of Bjørnson's advocacy of separation his books have been "boycotted" in Stockholm.

SPYGLASS FOR HARVARD.

Yale's Telescope to Watch the Enemy's Practice on the Thames.

An innovation in Yale crew life at Gales Ferry, Conn., the Yale crew headquarters, is the installation of a huge telescope on the Eli boat club veranda, by which the slightest move of the Harvard crews can be seen and reported, says the New York Tribune. Heretofore all the news that has come to Yale from Harvard and vice versa has come from scouts along the bluff between the two camps or from boats that have gone out to watch. So near are the two quarters that often tricks have been played to cut out the opposing camps from getting news of each other.

After this Harvard will have to be unusually alert to do anything unusual without Yale being "wise." The big telescope, which is the gift to Yale from George St. John Sheffield, sweeps the river for two miles to the navy yard bend, and Yale eyes will be glued to this telescope from now on at the slightest appearance of anything crimson down the river.

Return of Hoop Skirts.

"Despite the fun that is being made of the hoop skirt it is catching on, and more than 2,000 women in Chicago are now wearing them," said Mme. Walcott recently to the Dressmakers' club at Chicago, according to a dispatch from that city. "Orders are coming in from fashionable women faster than they can be filled. It is not the old style crinoline, but just the three coil featherbone, which will keep the skirt away from the feet and will prevent it from sweeping up the sidewalks over which we walk. Every woman will see the advantage of that. This is a dirty, dirty city, and the hoop skirt will foil the microbes, which have a picnic with the old styles."

A Rosebush With a Record.

John Kickbush, a farmer of Leeds, Mo., has a crimson Rambler growing over his house which he believes to be a champion in point of productiveness, says the Kansas City Star. The rosebush was planted two years ago. Up to a short time ago this season Mr. Kickbush had sold \$12.65 worth of roses from the bush, and the other day he cut one bunch—ramblers grow in bunches—in which there were 180 roses.

First One Heard From.

"I have heard of many cases of enthusiasm over the Japanese victories on land and sea," remarked an officer at the war department the other day, says the Washington Star, "but by far the worst case of the kind that has come under my notice is that of a man in this city (Washington) who announced that he had fully determined to name his newborn son after the Japanese hero, Togo Oryama."

SIDE LIGHTS ON NORWAY

Customs of the Nation Separated From Sweden.

A LAND OF SIMPLE COUNTRY FOLK

Most of the People Are Poor, but High Spirited, Devoted to Home and Country—A Paradise For the "New Woman"—Peculiar Characteristics of Norse Fisher Folk.

Norway, the nation that has just kicked out of the Swedish traces, is a land of simple country folk—of farmers and graziers and fishermen, says a correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. If all the towns were put together they would hardly make in population a Greater Pittsburg. Yet scarcely 2 per cent of the soil of the long struggling country is good farming land. One-third of the kingdom lies within the arctic circle.

Consequently most of the people are poor. With but few rich neighbors to overawe them they are independent and high spirited, devoted to their homes and to their country. A short time ago the ruling language was Danish; now they are restoring to common and literary use their ancient Norse tongue.

Naturally enough, Norway is a paradise for the "new woman." The fair sex is invading almost every manly province where intellect rather than brute strength is the passport. So they have woman lawyers, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, teachers, translators, massage artists and dear knows what else. If anything, more attention is paid to the education of the girls than to the training of the boys. If you should go there and employ a housemaid you would be likely to find that her education and culture are superior to yours.

Norse girls revel in the national sport of ski running. A couple of lassies think nothing of striking out across the country on snowshoes for a jaunt of some hundreds of miles. This pastime is the making of the physical womanhood of the Norse. What they lack in dress and style—for their waists are never cramped—they more than make up in overflowing health and spirits.

The most characteristic of the inhabitants of this winter land are the dwellers along the banks of the fjords, those long, narrow, rocky arms of the North sea that make the map of the country appear so ragged. These fisher folk are among the most undemonstrative people on earth. They seem to be strangers to domestic love or to any other warm affection. No baby is petted after it leaves the cradle. When the young man or woman leaves the paternal roof to seek his own fortune or to get married there are no tears, no parting kiss or handshake, not even a goodbye. One would think the youth was merely going out to do the milking. Should the young man return for a visit after an absence of months or years he would be greeted with no more fervor than if he had got back from the milking.

Ellert Smith, who some fifty years ago investigated Norwegian customs, said to a peasant:

"It seems to me your wife ought to leave her work and give you her hand and a 'How are you?' when you come home."

The peasant could not restrain his mirth as he said:

"Why, all the farm hands would laugh at us."

"Did you ever hear of a farmer saying 'Good day' to his wife when he came home?"

"Yes, there was a man in the parish a good many years ago who had that singular habit."

Friends and acquaintances among the fjords hardly greet each other as they pass, but this is not the case in Christiania, the capital. There the man doffs his hat and heartily swings it at passing acquaintances, men or women; the lass drops a pretty little courtesy, after the manner of our great-grandmothers. One traveler has written:

It is a little alarming at first to see your amiable lieutenant of the night here in the park next day suddenly draw himself up as one offended, rid his face of all expression except that of rigidity, raise one hand, palm outward, with an automatic jerk to his cap or helmet and remain a moment, which seems an era to your dazzled faculties, thus transfixed. However, the attack over, his face resumes a human expression, and he approaches you with a beaming smile. You realize that the phenomenon just witnessed was merely a military salute. But if while you walk with this warlike friend you chance to meet a general, then, indeed, you shall see something. You shall understand that time is needed in a country where such obeisances are to be performed.

Norwegians are very sociable—men with men and women with women. The sexes do not mingle in festive gatherings—stag parties and hen parties are the rule. The sexes meet, however, in that distinctively Norse recreation, the daily winter promenade in the storthing (parliament) park, the music for which is furnished by a government band.

Another government institution is the national employment office for finding places for domestic servants. Twice a year there is a general shifting of employers and employees, when dissatisfied parties to labor contracts are at liberty to change. Once employed the woman or the man is supposed to stick to the job for six months at least. These shifting times occur just before New Year's and about the 24th of June.

Went Coal Field.

An immense coal field has been discovered in Roumania. If properly exploited, this field, it is said, could well supply the demand for all the Balkan states.